New-York Daily Times.

VOL V.....NO. 1280. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

WAR-NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Movements of the Allies in the Crimea.

ADVANCE UPON PEREKOP.

ANTICIPATED NAVAL ATTACK ON ODESSA.

THE CZAR AT NICOLAIEFF.

Supposed Retreat of the Russians.

The War in Asia.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC

MEDIATION AGAIN.

Rumored Alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal of England.

THE SOUND DUES—CONGRESS AT COPENHAGEN.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

COTTON LOWER—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 87 1-2.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *Africa* sailed at 10½ o'clock for Boston, where she will be due about 9 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The steamship *Hermann* left Southampton for New-York on the 16th inst., with a full complement of passengers.

THE WAR.

But little has occurred at the seat of war, beyond the fact that the Allies were threatening Perekop, and theirske advance had, for a time, been checked.

Prussia troops were being concentrated on the Danube, and Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded by the Allied fleet, which was before its walls.

The garrison at Kars still held out.

Gen. SANFORD, in his last dispatch, dated Sebastopol, Sept. 30, says that 2,500 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties in the town were engaged in getting timber and other materials from the ruins, in order to get shelter for the troops against the weather set in.

The heavy fire from the batteries on the north side caused Gen. SIMPSON some little annoyance, but has not prevented work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town and ground, the batteries an officer and nineteen men were wounded.

General BIZEMAN reports a trifling engagement in which the 19th Hussars and the Chasseurs beat back the Cossacks near Eupatoria.

A letter from Vienna states that several bankers there give credence to the rumor that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are likely to be continued.

Marseilles advices of the 10th state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol, to the *Frankfort Gazette*, stated that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians closed them in steep port but one, and attached hose to the hulls, so that the water can be pumped out when required.

PRUSSIA and SWEDEN, according to the *Daily News*, have had a meeting, with a view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations, by newspaper correspondents, military and civil.

General MARMORA declares, in an order of the day, that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, by informing the Russians of the movements of the Allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

THE LATEST.

Advance of the Allies upon Perekop.

A dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, dated Oct. 9, received at St. Petersburg, states that the Allies had advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advance posts of the Russian left flank. Sixteen battalions of the Russians were thrown into disorder.

Retirement of the Russians.

According to the Frankfort *Post Zeitung*, the body of the Russian army had been withdrawn from the heights on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbec. Only a few thousand men were guarding the northern forts.

In the neighborhood of Nicolaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 25,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

A British Fleet Sent to the Coast of Italy.

Her Majesty's ships *London*, *Rodney*, *Albion*, *Leander* and *Weser*, have received orders to proceed under the command of Admiral STAFFORD, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

Fitting up the Trenches.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the Marseilles *Journal*, says, that one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of fitting up the trenches. It is stated that the troops believe their prospects so favorably that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847 who may now quit the service do not wish to do so.

Bombardment of Odessa.

The allied fleet, which, according to the last accounts, sailed on a recent expedition from Sebastopol, reappeared off Odessa on the 6th day of October. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF reports that the force consists of eight ships of the line, 27 steamers and one other vessel. No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but was expected immediately. Odessa, under the Commander of the corps parts in the Sea of Azoff, has formed the chief, if not the main means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea. The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa on the 22d of September, but left again the next day for Nicolaieff to attend a council of war.

Russian Losses.

The *Invalide Russe* gives a detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th of September, at Odessa: Killed, 2,662; wounded, 6,062; contusions, 1,302; missing, 1,754—total, 11,781. The same journal states that the Russians lost 1,500 men on the 16th of August, and 1,000 men per day every day up to Sept 8. This it would appear that the losses of the garrison for the last three weeks of the siege amounted to 21,000 men, exclusively of disease.

The Danube.

According to the Constantinople *Journal* the Commander of the Turkish army on the Danube has received instructions to provide rations for forty to fifty thousand French troops, who are to arrive in Silistria about the end of October.

A telegraph from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish Contingency has received orders to proceed to Schumla.

Mediation.

In a circular addressed by the Austrian Government to its representatives, it is intimated, that though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator towards the belligerent powers, the present is not a favorable time for such mediation; that, in fact, the Western Powers must follow up the advantage gained, and not accept such mediation when they have expelled them from the Crimea. It is added that accounts that the most perfect understanding existed between Austria and Prussia.

The War in Asia.

Gen. MOUKHAZINEFF has forwarded to St. Petersburg a report of a successful engagement, in which the Cossacks, militia and dragoons, commanded by Lieut.-General KOVALEWSKI, defeated a detachment of 4,000 regular Turkish cavalry, and 1,000 Bashi Bazouks. The Turks had about 400 killed.

Ali Pacha, the Commander, who only just in time

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of the last wars of Turkey was made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns.

The garrison at Kars still holds out, though reduced to great extremities. Part of OMER PACHA's force was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the blockade. The Turkish force now at Kars numbers 10,000 men.

The Baltic.

The Russians are repairing Sweaborg with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks and building factories, &c.

Further accounts from Riga, though meagre, of the bombardment, state that the batteries at the mouth of Duna had suffered little, but the battery at Bolaus had considerably.

On the 20th of September three frigates anchored at the mouth of the River Bolau and the boats' crews set fire to ten vessels.

Rear Admiral PENAUD, describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia by one French corvette and two English steamers, states: Eleven Russian vessels, anchored off Barea, a small town on the Finnish coast, were captured; also, eight other small vessels, making the message captured 9,500.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Thursday, the 10th inst., was the weekly Board day of the Bank of England. A protracted discussion took place, but no change was made in the rate of discount.

A meeting of the creditors of DRUCE & & JARVOIS has been held, and the statement of their affairs was very satisfactory.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces, officially, that the Empress has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that her health is excellent.

An alliance between Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess Royal of England, it is stated by the *Times* correspondent, is rumored in political circles.

DENMARK.

It is announced in one of the London papers that the Danish Government has invited all maritime powers, including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen in November, to settle the question of the Sound Dues. Denmark, it is said, proposes a capitalization and redemption of the dues.

GREECE.

The Ministry have resigned, owing to the resignation of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with General KALLERI, Minister of War. The King accepted the resignations, and a new Ministry has been formed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s Circular says: The Cotton Market during the past week has exhibited great depression, almost amounting to a panic. The pressure has more immediately fallen upon Uplands and Mobiles, which have given way 1d @1d., whilst occasionally forced sales have been made at nearly 1d. @ lb. decline.

The market closed to-day with a little more steadiness, in consequence of the Bank of England not having yet further advanced its rate of discount. The sales for the week are estimated at 31,050 bales—speculators taking 1,400 and exporters 2,000 bales. Friday's business is called 6,000 bales. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Ordinary to good Ordinary, 4¾d @5¼d.; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; Middling, 5 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Inferior, 4¾d@4¾d. Total stock of Cotton in port, 535,000, of which 320,600 is American. Import for the week, 44,000 bales—including 23,400 American.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN'S Circular says: The Cotton market has been depressed all the week, and has further declined fully ½d. ₰ lb. The market was steadier at the close.

State of Trade in Manchester

The Manchester market continues flat at about former rates.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. report an extensive business doing, at a slight advance in prices. They quote as follows: Western Canal FLOUR 40s.@42s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 40s @43s.; Ohio, 42s.@43s. White United States WHEAT, 11s. 9d.@12s. 2d.; Red and Mixed, 11s. 3d @11s. 9d. Mixed CORN 29s. 9d.@30s. 3d.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say there had been a fair demand for new WHEAT and FLOUR at the extreme prices of last week, while old WHEAT is 2d dearer. INDIAN CORN in moderate demand at former rates. Their quotations are: White WHEAT, 12s. 2d.@12s. 3d.; Red, 11s. 3d @12s.; Western Canal FLOUR, 40s. 6d.@ 41s.; Ohio, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Canadian, 41s @42s. 6d.; White INDIAN CORN, 44s.@45s.; Yellow, 40s.@ 42s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATKYA & Co. report no material change in Provisions. BEEF was dull, and PORK firm. LARD quoted at 66s.@67s., with a small business doing. LINSEED CAKE, this oblong, sold at £13. TALLOW advanced—fine North American worth 64s. No stock on hand. Y. C. sold at 60s. 6d.@62s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Broker's Circular, &c.

ASHES in moderate demand at about last week's prices. TURPENTINE firm. RESIN in good demand at 4s. 10d. for common to 5s. for fine. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE advanced to 40s. OILS—1,500 tons Palm sold on the spot and to arrive at £44@£47. Pale Seal and Rape in fair request at £34 10s. for the former and 61s. for the latter. RICE dull. DYEWOODS—200 tons Logwood sold at £6 10s. for Jamaica and £7 @£7 15s. for Campeachy. Fustic £7 10s. for Cuba.

London Money Market.

The Minimum Bank of England, rate of discount continues 5½ ₰ cent. at which rate money has been in great request this week, but the demand somewhat slacked at the close.

CONSOLS quoted on Friday, at 87¼@87½ for Money, and 87¾ for account. Mexican dollars 4s. 11½d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. American Eagles 76s. 2½d.

London Markets.

COFFEE—Public sales showed a decline of 6d.@1s. ₰ cwt. WHEAT—A fair supply of new English sold at previous prices. For old English and foreign of fine quality there was more demand, at stiffer rates. On Friday there was a firmer feeling, and higher prices were asked. White American, 80s.@83s.; Red, 78s.@80s. ₰ quarter. American FLOUR 37s.@40s. ₰ bbl. 4 parcel of new Red American WHEAT has been sold Saturday, at 76s. ₰ quarter. COTTON—Demand moderate; sales for the week 15,000 bales, at 1d. decline. LARD quiet; Western in kegs, 60s. HEMP Market continues quiet; St. Petersburg clean, £36@£40; 200 bales Bombay sold at auction at £30 for fair quality; Manilla, current quality, £32@£36; Jute is flat. IRON—demand moderate; markets generally firm; Rails, £8; Bars, £8@£8 5s.; Pigs on board in Wales; Scotch Pig, 75s.@76s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. LINSEED—little done; fine samples at 74s.@74s 6d.; Linseed Cakes, demand good: American Bag Cake, £13 on the spot, and Barrels £13 5s.@£13 10s., for arrived parcels. RICE flat and 3d. lower. SALTPETRE firm, but not active; Bengal, to arrive, has been sold at 38s. for five ₰ cent. refraction. SUGAR quiet; 6d @1s. ₰ cwt. decline in some cases; Havana Brown, 41s.@41s. 6d.; Porto Rico, 42s. @42s. 6d.

SPELTER firm, at £24 5s. 6d. on the spot. TEA—Congou Congou firm, at 9d. ₰ lb. TIN without change; Common Straits, 102s.; Banka, 104s.; Refined, 107s.; Banca, 104s.@105s.; Straits, 102s. TURPENTINE advanced considerably; sale reported at 10s. 6d. SPIRITS, 39s @40s.

American Securities.

American Stocks remain unsalable, as may be supposed, in the present state of the Money Market.

Maryland Sterling Bonds	92
Pennsylvania Irredeemables	77
Virginia Sterling Bonds	98
United States Fives, 1868	101
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mtge	91
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 2d mtge	81
Pennsylvania Sterling	91
New-York and Erie	83
Illinois Central	71
Michigan Central	88

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to the United States have not varied much this week, but the rates are rather irregular. STEERAGE PASSENGERS continue coarse. The price of passage to New-York is about £3 5s. FREIGHTS to New-York, dead weight, 10s. 6d. @ 12s.; FINE Goods, 12s. 6d.@15s. 6d.; HARDWARE, 12s. 6d.; EARTHENWARE, 5s.

FREIGHT to Boston, dead weight, 10s. @12s.; FINE Goods, 20s.; HARDWARE, 12s.; EARTHENWARE, 10s.

FREIGHT to Philadelphia, dead weight, 17s. 6d.@20s. 6d. ton. FINE Goods, 30s. HARDWARE, 20s. EARTHENWARE, 5s.

FREIGHT to Baltimore, dead weight, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₰ ton. FINE Goods, 35s. HARDWARE, 25s. EARTHENWARE, 10s.

FREIGHT to New-Orleans, dead weight, 10s. ₰ ton. FINE Goods, 15s. HARDWARE, 12s. 6d. EARTHENWARE, 5s.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—6th, Andrew Foster, Velocity, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Boston—6th, Radical, at Dantzic; 10th, Havana, at Andreossen; 11th, Orleans, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—5th, Wurtemberg, at Havre; 9th, Levi Woodbury, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—5th, Elam, from Queenstown; 10th, Hermann, from Hawre and Southampton.

Sailed for Boston—7th, Ellen, at Dunkirk.

Sailed for New-Orleans—5th, Bonaparte, from Amsterdam; 10th, Clara Ann, from Deal; 9th, Martin Luther, from Liverpool; 9th, E. L. Gilchrist, from Deal; 9th, Wm. Stratton, from do.

Sailed for Philadelphia—9th, Chas. Brockam, from Liverpool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The United States Attorney-General has decided that it is no departure from our neutrality for citizens to sell to either of the belligerents gunpowder, arms, or other articles contraband of war; or for the merchant ships of a neutral state to transport troops or military munitions for either of the belligerents, such commerce being per se only lawful, subject only to the chances of hostile capture by the opposing power.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Democrats of Suffolk County held their ratification meeting this evening in Faneuil Hall, and the assemblage was large and enthusiastic, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather. The meeting was called to order by FRANCIS J. PARKER, Esq., of Boston, and addresses were made strongly in support of the Democratic candidates and Union principles, by Hon. JOHN S. WELLS of New Hampshire, General ANDERSON of Maine, and E. C. RUDDLE of Boston. A mass meeting was called by the State Committee to be held in the same place to-morrow evening.

Thanksgiving-Day in Massachusetts—Appointment of a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

Governor GARDNER has appointed the 29th of November as Thanksgiving-Day in Massachusetts.

The Democrats in the Fifth District have chosen the Hon. B. F. HALLETT as their Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed from this port at noon, to-day, with 96 passengers for Liverpool, and 19 for Halifax. Among them is JOSIAH PERCE, Jr. of Portland, Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg. She takes out $750,500 in specie.

Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

In the first Liquor case under the new law, WM. BENNETT being the defendant, the Jury to-day rendered a verdict of guilty on three counts. On the rendition of the verdict BENNETT was absent, when his bonds were declared forfeited and a process was issued for his arrest. The defendant's counsel moved for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The Court remarked that the defendant must be in the Sheriff's custody until the question was argued. Judgment was thereon given in the case.

Trains over the Alleghany Valley Railroad commenced running to Freeport to-day.

Launch of the Steam Frigate Wabash.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The steam frigate *Wabash* was launched in splendid style at 12½ o'clock to-day. It was christened with Wabash water by Miss PENNSYLVANIA GRICE, daughter of the naval constructor. An immense number of spectators attended the launch, and there were not less than six hundred persons on board the vessel.

Republican Mass Meeting at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

A Republican Mass Meeting was held here this afternoon. Hon. THOMAS T. FLAGLER was the President, and made an eloquent speech in favor of the Republican organization. Arcade Hall was crowded to overflowing. Hon. JOHN P. HALE and General BRUCE, of Madison, also addressed the meeting.

Arrest of a Mail Robber, &c.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

STILLMAN WEBB, Post Office Clerk at Jefferson, Ohio, was arrested yesterday for purloining letters from the mails.

The schooner *C. Harrison*, from Milwaukee for Buffalo, with Wheat, has put into this port with three feet of water in her hold.

Barnum's Baby Show in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

BARNUM's Baby Show in this city has turned out a grand failure. He says it was brought about by the strictures in the *Commercial*, and has brought a suit against that paper, claiming $10,000 damages.

Weather in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The weather has been very cold here to-day, and we shall most probably be visited with a frost to-night.

Snow at the South-West.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

It has been snowing here this afternoon. A snow storm at Nashville was also experienced to-day.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here from New-York at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here from New-York, with all on board well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prospects of Governor Reeder for a Seat in the House—Col. Harney's Indian Battle, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

I commented some days since upon the prospects of the admission of Governor REEDER to the House, in the event of his obtaining a majority of the legal vote of Kansas Territory. I am told that, unfortunately, the Clerk of the House, FORNEY, has the power to give WHITFIELD a great advantage by receiving and filing, before organization, the certificate which SHANNON will of course give of the election of the 2d October. The Administration policy thus almost precludes regular opposition, by indorsing violations of laws. SHANNON was sent to Kansas in the same service as the Federal Judges, that is, to establish Slavery. The latter functionaries took niaves with them by way of deciding the question before it was raised. SHANNON said he went there to execute the laws of the mock Legislature, before he knew what those laws were. He stamped the Territory for WHITFIELD, and furnishes, as a part of his contract, the required certificate. This is the system under which is effect the officers make the laws—and unmake them—at pleasure. If the power of organizing the House be thrown into FORNEY's hands, all can anticipate how the work will be done. It is easy to perceive that it will be more difficult to get WHITFIELD out after he gets in, than to keep him out while the question of his claims is fairly discussed.

The Indian massacre by HARNEY's command proves the justice of the objections raised in Congress to the increase of the army. This miserable and treacherous butchery was perpetrated, perhaps, by way of vindicating the necessity of the new regiments. It is not unlikely that some further outrages will be committed in order to convince Congress of the expediency of very large appropriations to meet the contingencies of Indian wars. I trust it will be remembered by the new majority in the House that every dollar thus voted goes to furnish the means for sustaining the border war of Slavery upon Freedom. AQUIDAY.

Personal.

ARRIVAL OF THACKERAY.—Among the passengers by the *Africa* are Mr. THACKERAY and Secretary, and Col. T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE and lady.

We understand that Mr. THACKERAY and Dr. KANE will dine with the Press Club on Saturday.

Rev. Dr. KNOX has so far recovered that he has returned to New-York, and is expected to assist at the Communion service, in Reformed Dutch Church, next Sabbath morning, being the 2d Sabbath Communion since his ordination as Pastor of this Church.

THIRD NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST DAY.

EXAMINATION OF CATTLE.

Grand Trial of Horses.

VERMONT BOY WINS IN 2:36.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS.

Display of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

From Our Special Reporter.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, 1855.

When Summer's green retires from the field and forests:—when the grass leaves the bogs in the meadow exposed to view, and lots in the cold moonbeams upon the stony mountain side:—when Winter's forefinger touches the tree-leaves with red and orange and yellow and purple—beautifies them by a layer of rainbow hues:—when the streams run cold and utter chilling murmurs, and the white foam lingers half congealed upon the shore:—when the hay is in the mow, and the sound of the flail is heard in the barn:—when the farmer grows weary in his cellar, sorting his vegetables and fruits:—when the sheep bleat in the sheepfold and the cows bellow in the barn-yard:—when the home becomes familiar with the rosk, and "the ox knoweth his master's crib:"—when the gear of the harvest turns to his rest and the kine come in from Nature's broad table and seek their food from the hand of man:—when those who have not been idle smile, and the sluggard sees a skeleton in the distance:—when all are happy who deserve the happiness which is the result of thirty remunerated toil:—when the poor (God help them) thank the Father of all for the bounties in store for them:—when these things are, it is the time for rejoicings, for merry-makings, for fairs and for Agricultural Exhibitions. Such a time is now. And as it is the time, it is used for the purposes[I have named. Our Counties have used it with advantage, or are about to use it. Our States individually, have done, or are doing likewise; and our "Union of States" is now preparing for a grand exhibition of domestic animals—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—under the management of the "United States Agricultural Society."

As the Exhibition does not open until 9 o'clock to-day, and this letter is written at a much earlier hour, I cannot well speak of what it will be, or compare it with others of similar character. This, you are aware, is the third National Exhibition by the United States Agricultural Society. Previously, they have exhibited in Springfield, Ohio, and in Springfield, a thriving town in this State. So far as the natural advantages of situation are concerned, neither, I imagine, afforded better than Boston.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The place selected for the Exhibition is a fine field, about thirty acres in extent, and fronting upon Harrison-avenue. The grounds have been inclosed by a high board fence, built close and strong. There are two entrances. The main one, however, alone differs materially from what is common to this kind of exhibitions. Approaching the field from along Franklin-square, the size and architecture of the main entrance fill the eye and create pleasant anticipations of what is to be enjoyed within. Two towers, each forty feet in height, support an arch across some fifteen feet of space. The towers and arch are built as if they were to remain for years, and ornamented in a style that would not disgrace the entrance to the finest grounds and palatial residence in the country. Having entered, you are in a field of the extent I have named, perfectly level, and otherwise well fitted do the use for which it is designed.

To the right of the main entrance, and in a line with it, are seats for six thousand persons, erected in such manner as to be capable of sustaining a much heavier weight than they will probably be required to bear. Beyond the seats, in the same line, there are stalls for Durham-breed cattle, reaching to the angle and occupying a portion of the second side. Next to these are the stalls for Hereford breeds; then come those for the Devons, and further on those for the Ayrshires. The Jersey cattle are provided for from the Ayrshires on to and some distance past the junction of the second and third sides. Along the third line, after the last of the Jersey stalls, come those for the grade cows, then for native cows, then for fat cattle, then for steers, and then for working oxen.

When you have seen the last of the stalls for working oxen, if you have followed me around, you will very naturally feel somewhat fatigued. Just at this spot there is a resting place—the Cholera Hospital. It is a neat but ding, and its front forms a portion of the third line of inclosure. If you are a member of the press, or if you belong to any of the other respectable professions, and have become useful to mankind, Marshall P. WILDER, the President of the Society, or Major Ben: PERLEY POORE, one of the Executive Committee, will be at the door, if not otherwise engaged, and extend to you a cordial invitation to step in and take a seat. Now, an invitation to enter a cholera hospital doesn't strike a man in good health quite as pleasantly as an invitation to dinner. The anticipatory sensations are not quite so agreeable. You reflect hurriedly upon your past life, and very soon conclude you are not yet fit to die; you think of those you love, and resolve not to leave them forever, so long as you can help it; you give a moment or two's thought to the world, and think it much better than you ever thought it before. You make up your mind that it will do to live in for a few years more, and, consequently, you determine not to enter the cholera hospital and die a horrible death as an exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Having made up your mind, you turn, with flashing eye, to the President and the Major, and prepare to utter unutterable things. But now you see them again, the President looks hearty and cheerful. The Major has grown stunter and stronger than when you saw him last in New-York, and his kind heart speaks through his eyes as loudly as before. You think these appearances strange in men inhabiting a cholera hospital, forming a portion of an inclosure for an exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and when the President repeats his invitation, and the Major takes you by the hand, you change your mind, and in you go, regardless of consequences. There are no seats for patients in the last stages, but in their stead sofas and well cushioned chairs. There are two tables traversing the entire length of the building, and on them are a multitude of things not usually given to persons afflicted with cholera; and several things which are considered preventives of the disease, at least in the City of New York. After you have been inside a few minutes, the impression grows upon you that a cholera hospital is not so bad a place as the newspapers report; and you go from it with a resolution to visit all the hospitals in the country, as soon as convenient. I would remark here, parenthetically, that the building called the Cholera Hospital was erected a few years ago, when it was feared such a building would be required; but, I understand, it was not opened as a hospital, and therefore you may with perfect propriety advise any gentleman who intends visiting the Exhibition not to fight shy of the Cholera Hospital on account of its name. But I have staid too long at the Hospital, and, if you please, we will be on our journey. From the building in which we rested to the termination of the third line of inclosure, there are stalls for sheep and swine. The fourth, or the line completing the square is occupied entirely with stalls for horses, and so, also is that portion of the first line which is to the left of the main entrance. We have now traveled the outer edges of the field, and viewed the following number of

STALLS.

For horses	170	Box stalls	90
For cattle	120	Single stalls	80
For sheep and swine	80		
Total			487

These stalls are all erected with a view to comfort and convenience. They are so closed as many boards and their roofs are covered with matting, which, it is expected, will shed rain, if required.

THE TENTS.

Leaving ample space for spectators, a course for the trial of horses and display of cattle has been marked out and well prepared for the purposes for which it is designed. It is elliptical in form, and an exact mile in extent. Here we are to have grand cavalcades of all the horses on exhibition, trials of speed by Ohmore trotters, and splendid processions of bulls and oxen and cows. On the line of the course and fronting to the right of the main entrance, a tower, after the Chinese, has been erected. It rises to a height of seventy feet, and is altogether a remarkable feature of the Exhibition grounds. From the top, I am told, an American flag, thirty feet long by thirty feet in width, will float on the breeze from this day until the Exhibition closes. The first floor is intended for the occasional use of the officers of the Society and invited guests. The second floor is for the Judges, and the third for those who are so fortunate as to occupy it when there is a spirited race.

THE TENTS.

The tower for the Judges and others is supported on the right by the President's tent, and on the left by one designed for the use of members of the press; both are in front of the tower. In the centre of the field is a mammoth tent, beneath which hungry thousands may gather, for there the banquet is to be served on Friday next. Near to the great tent is one designed for the ladies, in which refreshments will be served.

With such preparations, we can hardly fail of having a fine Exhibition, for the promised entries are numerous and fine. I saw, yesterday afternoon, some cattle and horses that alone were worth a long journey to see. Among the fast horses here yesterday, were *Trustee*, *Fashion*, *Ethan Allen*, *Chicago Jack*, *Patapsco* and *Henry Clay*.

In preparing for the Exhibition, no expense has been spared to make it the finest of the kind ever witnessed in the country. Near $15,000 have been expended upon the grounds alone, and otherwise the preparations are made with equal liberality. Ten thousand dollars are offered in premiums.

The Exhibition has already filled all the hotels, and by to-night they will doubtless be crammed, for people are coming in from all parts of the country by every arriving train.

That those intending to visit the Fair may know what they may expect to see each day, I send you the following

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23—FIRST DAY.

1. Grand Cavalcade of all the Horses on exhibition, at 10 o'clock A. M.
2. Exhibition of Durham and Devon Cattle, in the ring.
3. Exhibition of Stallions, &c., (Roadsters,) with trials of speed on the track, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4. Exhibition of Grade Native and Milch Cows.
5. Exhibition of Breeding Mares and Fillies on the track.
6. Exhibition of Ayrshire and Hereford Cattle, in the ring.
7. Exhibition of Ponies on the track.
8. Grand trial of speed by Trotting Horses, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24—SECOND DAY.

1. Grand Cavalcade of Horses, at 9 o'clock.
2. Exhibition of Fat Cattle and Steers.
3. Exhibition of Stallions 4 years old and over, with trials of speed, at 10 o'clock.
4. Examination of Cattle for "Herd Premiums," in the ring.
5. Exhibition and trial of Stallions, 3 years old and under 4.
6. Exhibition of Jersey Cattle.
7. Exhibition and trial of thorough-bred Stallions, Mares, &c., at 2 o'clock P. M.
8. Grand trial of speed by Trotting Horses, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 25—THIRD DAY.

1. Procession and trial of Draft Horses, at 9 o'clock A. M.
2. Exhibition and trial of Working Oxen, on Brookline-street, at 10 o'clock.
3. Exhibition and trial on the track, of Matched and Fancy Matched Horses, at 11 o'clock.
4. Exhibition of Family Horses, with trials of speed on the track, at 2 o'clock, and during the afternoon.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26—FOURTH DAY.

1. Grand Cavalcade of all the Horses on exhibition, at 9 o'clock A. M.
2. Grand trial of speed by Trotting Horses of celebrity, at 10 o'clock A. M.
3. Volunteer trials of speed.
4. Grand AGRICULTURAL BANQUET in the great tent, at which the Governors of Massachusetts and other States, together with Messrs. EVERETT, CHOATE, WINTHROP, SUMNER, and other distinguished gentlemen, will address the assembled guests. Tickets $1.
5. Award of Premiums will be declared by the President at the close of the Banquet.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27—FIFTH AND LAST DAY.

1. Trials of speed on the track, by celebrated Trotting Stallions, at 10 o'clock A. M.
2. Volunteer trials of speed, either to harness or saddle.
3. Exhibition of Animals to be offered for sale.
4. Auction Sale.

A very good bill and promise of an interesting week. I think—I think—I am getting drowsy, consequently, I will write no more until the opening of the exhibition.

MOMOTOMBO.

BOSTON, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 24, 1855.

The Third National Exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine opened yesterday morning, under the most favorable auspices. The weather was agreeable; the entries in the various departments were numerous, and the attendance was large. Spectators were admitted as early as 9 o'clock, and soon after that hour Marshall P. WILDER, the President of the Society, seconded the Judges' stand and declared the Exhibition formally open.

At 10 o'clock, in accordance with the programme all the horses on exhibition—nearly four hundred—were brought out to the track and driven twice around it. This grand cavalcade, as it is termed in the bills, was not so imposing a spectacle as I had anticipated it would be. That there were many noble-looking animals in the line is not to be denied; but about one-half were covered with blankets; some were led; some were drawing heavy wagons, and some such as are used on race courses; and they were mixed up and huddled together in such a way as to destroy the effect which an arrangement into classes and similarity of equipment in each would have produced. The object, however, was only to show the strength of this important department of the Exhibition, and that was satisfactorily accomplished.

DURHAMS.

At 11 o'clock there was to have been an examination in the cattle ring, of Durham bulls, cows and heifers; but it was found that if they were brought into the ring too much time would be occupied, and they were in consequence examined principally in their stalls. Of this breed of cattle there are some very fine specimens on exhibition. The Durhams, as Mr. ALLEN expresses it, in his work on domestic animals, are decidedly the most showy among the cattle species. They are of all colors between a deep red and a creamy white; but generally, as you are aware, have both the colors named intermixed or blended. Their form is symmetrical and imposing. The head is finely formed with a longer face, but not so fine a muzzle, as the Devon. The neck is delicately formed, and the chest is of great depth and width. But notwithstanding their advantages in form, size, and color, they are generally considered as inferior to the Devons, in their value as working oxen, and in the richness of their milk. This, I say, is the general opinion given in the books and expressed by farmers. And yet, there is a pair of working oxen, of this breed, that were raised by Major Ben: PERLEY POORE, on Julian-Hill farm, in Newbury, Massachusetts, which I am assured do more work than any other oxen he has used. They are very large and powerful, and taken altogether, perhaps they should be set down as exceptions to the acknowledged peculiarities of the breed. There are also five or six Durham cows in the stables that cause one to be strongly inclined to speak well of the whole Durham family.

BOLDTERS.

While the Durhams were undergoing a thorough examination in their stalls, there was a display of stallions and a mare, roadsters, upon the track. For some reason not known to the Judges, there were but nine stallions and one mare brought out. They were driven over the track twice, when a few showed a very desirable gait, but none great speed, except Ethan Allen. This display was not so fine as it doubtless would have been had all the roadsters on the field been brought out.

The following were entered:

Lady Johnson,	Boston Boy,
Ethan Allen,	Black Hawk,
Pete Morgan,	Morgan Hunter,
	North Hero,

And two others, names not given.

The only remarkable horse for speed was *Ethan Allen*, who, last fall, trotted over the Centreville course, in Long Island, in 2:26, and won $1,000 in a match. His owner was very confident, at the time, that he could trot in 2:25, and he is well known. The others were very fine animals, all the same, but did not compare favorably with *Ethan Allen* for speed.

TROTTING.

It was understood, however, by an exhibition of passes, which created considerable amusement. There could not have been less than fifty on the track; and, in the mouth of the entire race to be trotted, their affectionate mothers were with them, and evinced a maternal pride in their rather long-legged and sometimes awkward performances.

They were run over the track twice, each to the danger of the lives and watching minds of at least one-third of them. When they were ranged on the track, and before the word was given to move on, the remark she was somewhat similar to that recently published by BARNUM, in his Museum—I mean his monumental baby show. It differs, however, in a few unimportant particulars. At BARNUM's the mothers were seated on raised platforms, so that you must look upward if you would see them well. At this exhibition, the mothers were on the track and the spectators were nearly all above and looked down upon them. There was also a slight difference in the number of showing the "points" of their offspring. At BARNUM's they were on their mothers' laps, and had a nice paper cap to keep them from behaving badly. At the National Exhibition, the poor colts enjoyed no such luxuries. They had to maintain themselves on their own unsentimental pins, and I saw no other sweet nutriments to greet babyhood than an occasional delicate pole in the ribs from a restless nose, which tickled several of the youngest so that they laughed quite hard and then partook of a slight refreshment. Then again, the system of congenial gentlemen was not the same that I understood was in vogue at the baby show. When any horse made such special effort over to send into ecstasy other mothers of poorer form and shorter pedigree, the general mother who had it upon a cold was the same as that of a dinner-gong upon a crowd of boarders at any of our respectable hotels. It made indigestion of every one in its dining-room, and buried its nose in the stomach pan as if it had been brought up at a three-cents establishment. But, poor thing, it was made to suffer for the misdeeds, as in the case with many other mammas, just when it least expected punishment. It could hardly have got more than one extraordinary pat on the head yielding test, when its mother would turn her head and give it such a bite, in the small of its back, as would

THE NEWCOMES

THE NEWCOMES—MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY. Edited by ARTHUR PENDENNIS, Esq. In two volumes. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

Mr. THACKERAY's best production, and a splendid and enduring work of the age! Forget your prejudices, if you have any, and prepare to enjoy that rare literary blessing—a healthy book. You will rise from the feast, loving Mr. THACKERAY as you loved your Homer of old, for giving you the story of a man whom you can love.

Rather more than two years have been consumed in the publication of this story. Month after month the instalments have been given to the public, and month after month has it been skipped by the readers of *Harper's Magazine*,—where they appeared. Worth to tell, THACKERAY does not read well in sections, however much he may esteem the whole of publication. There is something about his style—call it a general communicativeness, if you will—which demands a long-continued and attentive intercourse with the author before you can warm yourself in his thought-atmosphere. He is profound, but he explains, like COLERIDGE, rather tedious, if he "explains into you" once a month only; but commence, if you can bear sam when you will, and for as long a period as suits your leisure. *He* is sure to talk pleasantly, if you do not interrupt him. There is this difference, however, between the two philosophers—COLERIDGE, very often, was in the clouds; but THACKERAY always has two solid limbs planted on the earth, and however helpless as ANTÆUS the moment he is knocked off them. For these, or various reasons, the *Newcomes'* locality of *Harpers'* has, *we* venture to say, been avoided by the majority of readers. It has for two years been the one quiet sheet of that giddy world of letters; and those who, like ourselves, have been in the habit of scanning themselves there, and chatting with the neighbors about our admirable friend, the Colonel, will miss its pleasant shelter. Some villainous organ-grinder, in all human probability, will be there next month.

Now that the work is finished, and we have read it through—we are afraid to say *how* many times—we lay it down with a feeling of utter despair. A prize would have to take up some other healthy business were such books common. They present this difficulty. You cannot "pitch into" them at all, and you cannot praise them enough. Nor is this the worst of it. Criticism, in its best form, is but a quick perception of certain relations of life diverging from, or conveying to, the great fountain-head of human nature. This perception is precisely what Mr. THACKERAY exercises in the *Newcomes*. From beginning to end it is nothing more than a masterly narrative criticism. Every fibre of the social frame is laid bare, every nerve exposed with the quick skilfulness of a BRODIE or a MOTT. We have a student-like desire to analyse something, and turn over the pages watchfully. It would be an Art triumph to add our mite to such an aggregate of comment. The search is fruitless. The master has been before us,—and although he sits comfortably at the top of the page, with a smile on his lips, and a perfectly easy face—as if he had nothing in the world to do but speak kind words and take his ease—those keen eyes and that steady hand have done all that can be done; analysed all that can be analysed—explained everything necessary to be explained. There never was such a discouraging book for the critic. Its absolute perfection dazzles like the diamond, and, like that gem, resists all flesh scratchings and tests. We view it in a hundred lights, and expose as many new beauties. We try to detach one and find it in the whole.

In the good old times of the Minerva press, the plot of a novel afforded a tolerable meal for the critic, but now a plot is the last thing to be depended on. Men have ceased to be romantic. What excitement they want is supplied to them in the contemplation of real life. The novelist is expected to show them men and women whom they meet in every-day society; men and women in sober habiliments, who smirk and grin at us in a common and familiar manner. If he will have romance he must go down into the kitchen like an English policeman, and eat our cold mutton with the cook. It is the most that can be done for him. Everything up stairs is real enough, and if he would be popular, he must write about the up-stairs folks to suit our taste. We reserve to ourselves the right of enjoying their acquaintance, of the equal pleasure of despising them.

Mr. THACKERAY goes into the great world as a geologist creeps into a cavern, for specimens. He chips off a bit of character here, and a bit there, until his cabinet is full. We are then called upon to admire, not the polish, but the variety of the collection. There can be little question of the advantage to be derived from the study of such unequivocal fragments of nature, if we only go about it the right way. But alas! among the thousands who wear diamonds, and the hundreds of thousands who have to put up with paste, how many would rush into ecstasies at the rough stone, or express their pride of the fragmentary glass. Who would care about being told that the unsightly objects were precisely the same as those the world runs after and worships! And so it is not unusual, but, indeed, remarkable, to hear complaints that Mr. THACKERAY's characters are demi-reps, scoundrels, roués, flunkies, hypocrites, gamblers—everything in short that is unpleasant. Undoubtedly there is some show of justice in these complaints. Where does the fault lie? Not in Mr. THACKERAY. He is simply an honest man of science, rather convivially given, and disposed to make fun of our miseries and woes, but truthful. He does not furbish up his gimcracks to make them pass for what they are not. He has no curtain for theatrical display. What he has picked up he shows fairly. It is not his fault if the fragments are worthless. Depend upon it, he is a sensible gentleman, and would not have filled his cabinet with rocks, if stones of greater value had been within reach.

The groundwork on which this prodigious work is built is of the simplest character, and altogether undeserving the name of plot. Reduced to its primitive elements it is simply the story of an East Indian Colonel, who, after long and faithful service, returns to England, to live with, and love, an only son, but whom one of the noblest natures we have ever encountered in fiction, is lavished. The Colonel finds things much changed. The world has grown older, perhaps wiser, certainly colder since his day. He finds himself a stranger even in the homes of his nearest relatives. Instead of a whole-souled welcome he has two skinny fingers thrust into his eager hand, and receives an invitation to dine some day next week. He is indifferent, however. It was not so in his day, but times are right now. Very likely he is an old fogy; what does it matter so long as Clive is by his side! Out of the carelessness of this affection for the boy grow all the incidents of the book. What he would willingly despise for himself he is anxious to obtain for the youngster. He would like to conquer for *him*, the love and affection of his rich relations, and with courage and fortitude plunges at once into an unhappy battle with selfishness and cant. There never was such a chivalrous gentleman as this brave Colonel whose war cry is "Clive."

Other hopes soon begin to form themselves in his mind. Nestled in the fragrant wreaths that float from his constitutional cheroot, he sees delicious visions of a home made happy with another bright presence. To speak plainly, he has fallen in love, (as the representative of Clive of course—for the Colonel has no separate existence) with Ethel Newcome. Calmly satisfied he now contemplates the happy termination of a troubled life, surrounded by the two beings who alone can give him joy. The experienced novel reader need scarcely be told that Ethel does not marry Clive. An ambitious grandmother—old Lady Kew—purchases that beautiful but erratic young lady for her own use, and soon after sells her to a young aristocrat. But Ethel has a proud soul of her own, and rebels at the base traffic of her charms. The death of Lady Kew and a shameful event in her own family, enables her to break off the engagement with Lord Farintosh, and to the end of the second volume (where she is wanted) she glides softly through the situations of the author like a beautiful young widow. Clive, in the meantime, persuades himself that he is very fond of little Miss Mackenzie, and in a magnanimous manner gathers up the fragments of his heart and lays them at her feet. Our poor friend the Colonel, disappointed in his first scheme, hopefully blesses the union, and prays once more for that domestic happiness which he fondly believes can only be found within the fairy ring of home. In the midst of his gayeties (for the Colonel gives great banquets under the shadow of a famous cocoanut tree) misfortune steps in like the ghost of *Banquo*, and dashes the goblet from his lips. An East Indian Banking concern, in which he has invested his all, explodes, and the Colonel is penniless. Worse than this, many of his friends have invested their surplus capital in the same speculation, (particularly the mother of Clive's wife—the redoubtable campaigner, Mrs. Mackenzie,) and he is now a victim to the coarse fury of the sufferers. Last scene of all, the Colonel is an inmate of a charitable asylum, bowed down with sorrow and stupefied with the eternal recriminations of the Campaigner. Ethel and Clive stand beside his bed. The dream of a life may now be realized, but, alas, it is too late.

As we have before remarked, the plot of the *Newcomes* amounts to nothing. It is sufficient merely for the local requirements of the author. The great excellence of the work is found in the masterly exposition it affords of many phases of English life. It is enveloped in an atmosphere of its own, peculiar and thoroughly English, and is utterly destitute of the sickly heat—miscalled passion—which prevades most works of the kind. The prominent characters, and the subordinate ones, are flesh and blood. They come and go with uncertain steps, like ordinary mortals, and are not shoved from chapter to chapter like chessmen. We are acquainted with no other novel which displays so little evidence of design, and yet such a perfect regard for what might be termed the unities of time and place. Occasionally we observe an excess of communicativeness, arising from the necessity of gathering up the thread of the story for the monthly reader, but it is always so pleasant and friendly, that we rather enjoy it than otherwise. Mr. THACKERAY has been careful in his selection of characters, and touches but slightly on the *Jeames Yellowplush* class. We are glad of it. It is not pleasant to find an author creeping into our cellar like Guy Fawkes, every time he wants to blow us up. By far the best drawn characters in the book are those we can sympathize with, and admire without any admixture of contempt. We are not unpleasantly reminded that all the good people are poor fools.

But the hero of THACKERAY's story, and the one whose individualization will give it vitality so long as the English language is read or spoken, is Colonel Newcome. In the whole range of English fiction there is not another character so admirable in its manly proportions, so lovable in its child-like simplicity, so perfect in its innate nobility. It is, we hope, the good fortune of all of us to know such a man; at all events, there is a principle of our nature which enables us to recognize his firm step and generous glance in the tread and smile of some loved one. Whether as a hero, or merely as an associate, we must love this brave Colonel. Have you not, respected Madam, loved him in secret for two years? Did you not, like little Ethel, raise your beautiful eyes to that bronzed face and drop them again, love smitten. Did you not feel proud and happy when the grave, courtly man bowed himself to your plump little hand and saluted it with a gallant pressure of the lips!

The sterner sex may justify any amount of fierce adoration *by a hundred incidents*; aye, the very first, if necessary. That little affair in the Cave of Harmony, purifying, as it did, the reeking atmosphere of Captain Costigan's favorite resort—do you remember it? Shall you ever forget the offended majesty of the good Colonel, as he stalked past you after reproving the libidinous old toper! We were like Arthur Pendennis, Esq., the literary swell, very humble and very thankful, when the Colonel honored us by taking our hand, the next morning. We have been his constant companions ever since; experiencing all his joys, sharing all his sorrows, and, on our own private account, indulging an all-consuming and most torturing desire to kick the life out of the wretched little snob Barnes Newcome. We have attended all the little worldly scenes that have taken place in the glass hive of the Newcome Brothers in the city, and have followed the Colonel to Bryanstone-square, where he was permitted to speak to his brother's children over the railings. Our memory is green and fresh, as though these things took place an hour ago. "Behold, Madam, who arrives from her promenade," we hear the French *bonne* exclaim, and another pleasure is reserved for us. We see our Colonel standing bare-headed in the presence of a fat little woman with fair hair and a fine bonnet—the wife of his brother. She administers a pudgy little hand to the honest gentleman, and patronizes him. She has a party *that evening, she says. If our Colonel will* drop in at 10—*not later* than 10, as her parties break up early—he will have an opportunity of seeing some distinguished men. The fat little woman extends a glove to our Colonel and sails up stairs, leaving him speechless on the stoop.

Thus coldly received or but politely endured, the Colonel marches round to all his relatives, but there is no genial reception for him, except from little Miss Honeyman and poor supernumerated Mrs. Mason. Ethel, when she has the opportunity, gazes into the mild eyes of her Bayard with inexpressible satisfaction, but the poor girl enjoys but little peace of mind, and less hope. Yet it is on this little beauty that Colonel poure out all the tropical fervor of his love. He has dreams of such a bright little creature in the hot Indian Summer of his exile. She is the Princess whom Clive must bear off in triumph to dwell in halls of eternal light and love. The simple devotion of the honest fellow to this Utopian scheme explains in the most touching manner the earnest hope that lies next to his heart. He is not content that Clive should be loved merely by his father. That ocean of affection is too scanty, and must be augmented with the devotion of a wife—and that wife Ethel. Alas! this was not to be. We draw closer to the noble heart in sympathy with its sufferings as the first bitter disappointment broods there. When it is certain that Ethel is lost, the Colonel forgets his own sorrow, and devotes himself to the consolation of Clive. who, it must be confessed is of rather a benevolent disposition, inclined to sentimentalize, but capable of no great and consuming passion. The poor Colonel has suffered the fierce pangs of disappointed love in his youth, and would now thoughtfully cheer the drooping spirits of his son. The house in Wardour-street belongs to this period of the Colonel's history. Mr. Clive must be indulged in his predilections; must give great parties to strange-looking men, with wild beards and extraordinary garments. It is worth a stranger's while to drop in whilst one of these assemblages is there. We may have an opportunity of seeing some of the Colonel's friends—persons who play an important part in Mr. THACKERAY's chronicle, too. Ha! the first man we encounter is practical James Binnie, who, you will observe, is repeating to dreamy John Ridley that playful fiction about going to Scotland. A little further on—filling up all the room he can get, and looking properly important—is the celebrated critic of the Pall Mall Gazette, Fred. Bayham, Esq., "descended from the ancient Kings that long the Tuscan sceptre swayed." (You remember some of his criticisms, don't you? particularly that famous one of O'Gogelay's picture, "Neigborhood of Corpodibacco—Evening—a Contadina and a Trasteverina dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Pifferaro." You must n't forget that.). Mr. Bayham has accepted an invitation on the expressed condition that a certain Mr. Sherrick—a gentleman who sells wines and transacts the business of gentlemen in difficulties—shall not meet him there. The historical group in the corner is composed of Professor Gandish, Mrs. Gandishes and the four virgin Gandishes. You may, if you are quick of hearing, catch the words of the eminent professor. He is speaking to the Colonel about 'Igh art and turns a graceful compliment to the harmy. There are plenty of Mr. Gandishes' pupils in the room; young gentlemen who affect extreme ferocity of mien, and thinness of leg. Little Moss is among the number, clad in festive garments and exhaling an aromatic odour. He has at various time supplied Mr. Clive with a few articles, a dressing case, and so forth. Mr. Moss likes to go to Mr. Newcob's parties because he can ave as buch champade as ever he likes, which he cant ave at obe. He mentions this interesting little circumstance to a tib tob swell—Lord Kew, (the best drawn aristocrat in English literature)—who immediately retires from the presence of the odious little Israelite with a stony look of horror on his face. The gentleman in spectacles is our meek friend Honeyman. You observe his "soft bleating sigh," and the faint smile which plays on his features like moonlight on the façade of Lady Whittlesea's chapel. He is trying to conciliate that little snob, Barnes Newcome, who is cursing *everybody* and *everything*. The two ladies who are stabbing each other so politely are Lady Ann Newcome and Mrs. Hobson Newcome (languid Maria.) Playing round the titled visitors, like an unwieldy butterfly, is the eminent portrait-painter, Alfred Smee, Esq. He is boring Lord Kew for a sitting. The poor young man is rescued by the timely intercession of Gandish, who, although an historical painter, hopes to be thought of, observing, with beautiful diffidence, "Halcibiades sat to Praxiteles, and Pericles to Phidjas." Every one will recognize Jack Belsize, George Warrington, and Arthur Pendennis, to say nothing of a crowd of other friends, whom we cannot stay to speak of now.

The Colonel tries to familiarize himself with these strange companions of his son, joins in their conversation when he can, and identifies himself with their peculiarities. But here again the World has slipped away from him. They talk in a way he can't understand; have long discussions about men he has never heard of. The few literary names he can call to mind fail to excite their respect; they laugh at Dr. JOHNSON, pitch into POPE, patronize MR. ADDISON, and talk vehemently of a MR. TENNYSON, a young man of Cambridge, whom they pronounce to be *superior to any poet that ever lived*. He is still more in the dark when they launch forth their fierce art-criticisms, denouncing Mr. HAYDON on one side of the table, and worshipping a Mr. TURNER on the other. It is incomprehensible to the poor Colonel how they can rush into such wild ecstasy about a dirty-looking picture called a Titian, and another dilapidated affair which they call a Rubens; nor can he make out what there is to admire in the vaunted Elgin Marbles. He goes privily to the National Gallery, and for hours and hours sits before the antique statuary, praying for light; praying, in his deep fatherly heart, that he may love these things as his son loves them. There is no incident in the book more beautiful than this. It brings tears to the eyes to see that grave good man's devotion.

We find ourselves wandering far beyond the limits we had assigned for this article; but the character of the Colonel is one which invites so much sympathy and appreciation, that it is difficult to tear ourselves from it. The whole history is a tale of love;—the love of a generous father for his only son, beautiful in conception, beautiful in its gallant execution, beautiful in every line and thought, and impulse. Even in writing these few last lines, it makes the heart ache and the hand feeble to think that such a man should die broken-spirited within the gloomy walls of a Charitable Asylum. We are half disposed to quarrel with Mr. THACKERAY for indulging *this trick of composition*. A young lady by our side says it is "just like him," whence we conclude that he is a very bad fellow, and utterly abandoned to the finer instincts of our nature.

Mr. THACKERAY is a profound student of human nature, and never deserts a subject until he has thoroughly mastered it. Many of the characters in this book were roughly sketched years ago, but it is only now that they stand forth in their life-like reality. The canvass has been filled slowly, but now how perfect! Profitable essays might be written on the separate actors in this drama of real life, and their social bearing on the circumstances of life. But it would be difficult to do justice to the subject; difficult to find an analyst more analytical than Mr. THACKERAY. The work is, as we before said, a marvellous narrative criticism, and to attempt more than an indication of its excellences, is to gild refined gold. Before such a masterly effort criticism dwindles down to one word—perfection.

It has been rumored that a future work will continue the history of some of the principal personages introduced in the *Newcomes*. We are glad of it, for the termination is rather abrupt, and every reader will be anxious to know more about Ethel and Clive (the former of whom we can scarcely love yet,) and Lord Highgate, and that glorious ally M. de Florac, Prince of Moncontour and his little Manchester wife. The little wretch Barnes Newcome, too, may be worth killing. Heartily welcome will these personages be, come when they will.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

LONDON, Eng.—The Adelphi Theatre has closed for repairs. This establishment has no regular season, but goes on perpetually until a new coat of paint is required. Miss WOOLGAR, a long and deserved favorite here, has retired from the stage, into the arms of—wedlock.....At Astley's Theatre a new spectacle (written by Mr. J. H. STOCQUELER) has been produced, called the *Fall of Sebastopol*. A London paper, speaking of this spectacle, says:

"The stream, as well as the stage, is brought into requisition, and thus better room allowed for the military evolutions which floodtoms and conflagration in mimic aspect the sacking of the Russian stronghold. The first scene gives the French encampment, as a period when troops are arriving, and the gaiety and preparation for war at once taken with that vivacious dash of military ardor which mostly regulates the adherent of the French crime, in all seasons of war. The number is considerably increased by stage contrivances, which it is more easy to conjecture than witness their rapidity of appearance and disappearance. They were all tall proper men, and seemed to march slowly, according to Gen. CANROBERT's dictation to his forces at Alm. *C'est trop majestueux!* Balaklava is described in the third scene—the depôt of the British arms, and the grouping of the soldiery was in as perfect keeping as the other. The fifth scene of Sebastopol, by moonlight, was really very effectively rendered. Mr. T. THORNTON's ability in the scenery was scarcely ever better developed than in this one view. We are here treated to a *sortie* from the garrison; and some apropos hits are given in the dialogue as to how the serfdom of the autocrat is requited by the provisions of black bread and still worse brandy. Of course the *sortie* is repulsed; and then there is a review of the Allied troops prior to the final attack, and every addition made to the lines of the miniature *corps de armée*. All went through their various details of regimental duty, which were received in a high tone of patriotism that spoke the general joy at recent events. The sixth and concluding scene of the second act shows the joint attack on the Malakoff and Redan by the French and English. The effect of this is singularly striking, and brings into full force every stage acquisition that the establishment so fully and so worthily provides. All pieces of heavy artillery and defence were well organized; and as the walls of the fortress crumble before the firing of the besiegers, the dashing of bayonets, and the shooting of rockets, the shouts of the assailants demonstrated their rapture in unusually loud tones of excitement."

The "Tempest" has been revived at Sadlers Wells Theatre with success.

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Miss P. HORTON has been giving her "Illustrative Gatherings" at the Theatre Royal, with great success.....The Queen's Theatre appears to be doing a good business.....A grand Baby Show was held at the Pomona Gardens, on the 22d September. The number of candidates for the various prizes exceeded three hundred: amongst the number several perfect beauties. There were twins in profusion, the fewest in number being specimens of the smallest children. Children with hair of all tints, the lighter shades being most conspicuous. The candidates were arranged in a long room, used for dancing in wet weather, the middle of which is surmounted by the orchestra, and considerable difficulty ensued in getting a peep to see how the balloting was effected. Owing to the number of votes being 2,000, it was 6 o'clock before the scrutiny commenced, the holder of a ticket having one vote for any of the classes, eight prizes being awarded. The handsomest baby of either sex (fifty-nine competitors) was declared to be THOMAS HENRY GOUGH, aged eleven months, whose father is a fireman in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and resides in Oldfield Road, Salford. In counting up the votes, there appeared 103 *for* and 53 against. The award: a quadruple electro-plated tea and coffee service, value £14 14s.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Very little going on here. ROBSON has completed his engagement at the Queens. The Theatre Royal is closed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Mr. W. DAVIDGE commenced an engagement here on Monday, succeeding Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, who finished on Saturday.

MONTREAL, C. W.—Mr. BUCKLAND reopened the Theatre here on Monday, for the purpose of introducing a French ballet company, with Miles. FRANCK, TILMAN and others.

TORONTO.—Mr. COULDOCK is in his second week at the Lyceum.

CLEVELAND.—Mr. JACK LELAND took a benefit here on Monday. He is described as a celebrated "Burglerist." There was a solo on a Cornet-a-Piston, and a "Quartette" for two violins and *Centre* Bass.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., is at the City Museum....."Still Water" is still running at the Arch, with Mr. CONWAY as *John Mildmay*.....At the Walnut-street Theatre, the Juvenile Comedians are in their second week.....Mlle. PAROISI announces a final Concert here prior to her departure on a Southern tour. It is to take place on Wednesday, the 31st.....The Musical Union gave their first soared performance at the Concert Hall on Tuesday evening—MENDEL'S "Joseph and his Brethren."

BALTIMORE.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON commenced an engagement at the Museum on Monday.....Miss MARIE DURET is at the Front; Miss MATILDA HERON at the Holiday.

WASHINGTON.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON played here last night (only) at the National.

ALBANY.—Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE commenced an engagement at the theatre on Tuesday night.

ST. LOUIS.—Mr. NEAFIE took a benefit on Saturday, playing *John Mildmay* in "Still Waters."

PITTSBURG.—The FLORENCES commenced an engagement here on Monday.

BUFFALO.—Mr. J. PROCTOR has been reengaged at the Metropolitan Theatre.

CHICAGO.—The RICHINGS are here, playing "Magnolia, the Child of the Flower."

TROY.—Miss ANNE SEATON commenced an engagement at the Museum on Tuesday night....The new Dramatic Temple called the "Troy Adelphi" was opened on Monday evening, the 22d. The *Whig* says:

"The stock company appears to embrace a fair amount of talent; the orchestra is superior, and the general appointments certainly unexceptionable. The 'Adelphi' starts off under flattering prospects."

DETROIT.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL commenced an engagement here on Monday.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—"Still Water Runs Deep" was produced at the Theatre on Monday, Mr. SLOAN as *John Mildmay*, Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN as *Mrs. Stoneleigh*.

LORINI, the tenor, is making a provincial tour in England, with GASSI and MARIO.....Mr. BOURGICAULT is in the city.....One of the actresses of the Théâtre Français, well known for her biting sarcasm, having heard that Mlle. RACHEL had given a thousand dollars in aid of the victims of the yellow fever at Norfolk, exclaimed, "She has given five thousand francs! Is it possible? She is like the wives of Boccaccio. They forgave by a sea voyage." It is a pity this sarcasm was not merited.

BOSTON.—Mlle. RACHEL made her first appearance here on Monday evening, as *Camille*, in "Les Horaces." There was "a great audience," says the *Atlas* "and Mlle. RACHEL carried all hearts and hands with her." "The *house*," says the *Bee*, "was about two-thirds full," and the performance "entusiastic." The *Advertiser* says the house was "well filled, although there were some vacant seats, mostly those reserved because they were least desirable, but also a few of the best seats, vacant, perhaps, because they had been bought by speculators who burned their fingers in the operation."

The same paper admits that they have "never had such acting before," and concludes:

"The interest of the audience was too great to manifest itself often in plaudits. There were occasional interruptions of applause, however, and after the curtain fell the great actress was called on again, and was applauded long and loud. There were no bouquets: nobody was ordinary enough to think of offering a flower to a queen so powerful and so majestic."

The *Post* speaks of a "full house," and informs its readers that "RACHEL is truly a great actress. The classic grace of her action, the expressive countenance that conveys the author's meaning, written in English, to the eye in its facile lines, the voice in keeping with the emotion expressed, were perfect, and the hearty applause of the audience bestowed that her efforts were successful. She was called out by the applause of the audience at the close of the play, and he was her thanks."

The *Courier* speaks of an "immense" audience as a preliminary to its remarks, and then says:

"The Camille of Mlle. RACHEL is the sublimest conception ever witnessed on the Boston stage. There is no power of language sufficient to describe the emotions it awakens, or to convey an idea of the intense excitement it creates; from beginning to end it is a display of art of such grandeur, that a lifetime could not efface its remembrance. From the middle of the second act, where she first assumes that prominence and interest which consequently increases until the great climax is reached, her wonderful delineation enchained the attention, and claimed the deepest sympathies of the audience; and when the curtain fell upon the thrilling death-scene, her triumph was complete."

The *Courier* also refers to an "apparent coldness of the audience," and insinuates "that a deeper impression was made than appeared from their silence." So much for the present concerning the great *tragédienne*. She only announces one week's performances. The *Journal* says the audience was "brilliant and intellectual," and that when "she was upon the stage every eye was riveted upon her, all breathed as softly as possible, and when she was absent a feeling of vacancy stole over the listener, as though a friend whose presence was necessary to his happiness had suddenly left him."

The *Transcript* says:

"The theatre was well filled with a refined and appreciative audience, who acknowledged the great power and wonderful acting of this talented French woman, although few comparatively could interpret much beside what was told in the universal language of expression and gesture."

Neither the *Traveller* nor the *Telegraph* notices the performances....At the Howard Athenæum Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are playing a star engagement.

SYNOD OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Debate on the Admission of the Classis from North Carolina.

Opinions of Theologians on Slavery.

The adjourned session met on Tuesday at Ninth-street Church. Rev. RANSFORD WELLS, D. D., of Schoharie, opened the meeting in the morning with prayer, and officiated as Moderator. Among other business, Rev. GEO. WM. WELCHEER appeared in Synod as Commissioner from the classes of North Carolina to prosecute their admission into the Synod. This business was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Various communications were received, and a sustentation fund became the object of deliberation. In the afternoon session, the report of the Committee on the erection of the Theological Hall was presented. The corner-stone of this building is intended to be laid early next month, the means arising from $30 000, donated by Miss ANNA HARTSHAL, of Philadelphia, also land given by citizens of New-Brunswick, and contributions amounting to $15,000.

The order of the day was then assumed for the consideration of the reports on the proposed adoption of a revised liturgy.

After some preliminary movements calculated to place the question broadly before the Synod, the debate was taken up by Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Dr. HOWE, and others, and after four hours of close devotion to the subject, nothing was concluded.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Nothing definite was done in reference to the question of the Liturgy. On the question of the admission of the Classis of North Carolina, Rev. Dr. HOWE, of New-Brunswick, read a paper of much literary and rhetorical merit, the object of which was to prove that slaveholding was consistent with true piety, and not opposed to the law of God. Slavery, he said, was a penal consequence of the fall. The redemption that is by Christ is through the intervention of Slavery brought within the bearing of the slave races. That redemption, the universal extension of the Gospel, is the only remedy for the effects of the fall.

Slavery had its origin when the world was lost in early idolatry. God entered in covenant with Abram. Now, suppose Slavery were annihilated at one point of the sword, it would merely let loose a set of ignorant men and permit them to follow the depraved promptings of their own hearts. The good that is expected would not arise; the amount of evil in the world would yet remain the same, which evil nothing can lessen but the religion of Christ. God took the slave into covenant with him, along with his master. God enjoined on the master to respect the rights of the slave, and a most merciful provision it was to include the slaves also among those who were the subjects of God's express covenant. God gave many laws to protect the slave from the cruelty of his master. (Quoting Levitical texts.) We learn thus that the killing of a slave was murder. The Hebrews were commanded to give to their slaves the rest of the Sabbath.

The law of Christ concedes to masters the right of holding slaves, but that they the masters are responsible to God; to both master and slave it says, "As ye would that others should do to you, so do ye." It has been said, that this rule would emancipate those who wish it; but we are not to gratify the unlawful desires of others; so a Judge may say of a murderer, if I were in his position he would wish me wrongly to acquit him. This is altogether inverting the divine command. All our desires must be examined within God's law, or they are sinful, and so, contended the Doctor, would be equally sinful the desire of the slave to expect his master should unreasonably relinquish his claim to him. If the Synod refuse admission to the masters, they refuse, also, admission to thousands of Southern Christian slaves. If it be a sin to belong to the same Church with slaveholders, it is equally a sin to belong to the same Government. But where is the American who will advocate this—the breaking up of the Union?

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE did not think the application for admission was in order, according to the constitution. He would not dare to refuse admission to Christian fellowship because one was a slaveholder. Let men say what they will, the great principle of the Gospel is and ever will be Slavery; nevertheless, to denounce slaveholders as some do, is going where he could not go. He regretted this application had been made, and would move that the question be indefinitely postponed.

On vote the motion was lost.

Rev. Mr. VAN DYCK rose to oppose the views of Dr. HOWE. If, said he, we receive this Classis, we open our arms to Slavery as a system, an indorsing it, from the reproach of which, as a Church, we are now happily free. He would offer his protest against it of the Presbyterian section of the Church in 1818, which he quoted very effectively.

EVENING SESSION.

A desultory conversational debate on the admission of the North Carolina Classis into Synod, formed the chief business of the evening. Dr. HOWE regularized being thought an advocate of Slavery. He said that *Slavery was one of the penal consequences of the Fall.* His object was first to emigrate, and then to remove the evils of Slavery.

Rev. Mr. FERRIDAY said there could be no other ground of objection than this, that the admission of the North Carolina Classis would tend to disturb the peace of the Church. But he had no fears of that kind. Certainly there was something bad in the idea of paying and selling men, but he was not sorry at all that a white man had power to provide for one hundred black men and do them good. You cannot change the color of their skins. White men are not naturally heathen, nor are black men naturally Christian. Now, if a woman will have it she is a man, (laughter,) and insists on a position which is not her own. So if arguments are applied wrongly on behalf of the blacks—[here the reverend gentleman was called to order.]

Rev. Mr. VARLEE contended in favor of admission. It seemed to him that God, in his Providence, had pointed out the opportunity of doing good.

Rev. W. GANSS said he should vote against the admission unless there were a broad declaration that Slavery was sin, *unless there existed as under the old economy, or for other reasons, extenuating circumstances.* The argument of the Slaveholders proved too much. The Gospel changed Slavery. True, Slavery is a consequence of the fall, but so is murder. In old times Slavery was made by the tyranny of the age; the people were compelled to take it as they found it. Not so now with us. Let them heathenize, darken or curse them, that *Slavery is a monster evil*, but we are ready to sympathize with their woe (not by silence) and them bless in the midst of it. Unless we do this we receive North Carolinians with Carolinian law; a people are not commonly better than their laws, rather than better—"make your shirts clear of the sin, and then I will take you by the hand," would be his language. As a synod of a time honored Church, we ought to be pure in the sight of all men. We can be pure, and yet sympathize with, and will cooperate with those heathen who, finding themselves in the midst of difficulty, need our help.

Rev. Dr. MESEREAU said, his father, who he believed was now in Heaven, lived and died a slaveholder. He spoke of the influence which Christian ministers exert over slaves. He did not say Slavery was not an evil, but there were circumstances under which it was a blessing. To set these people merely free was the least thing: there were worse things for a man than to be a slave.

Rev. Mr. GANSS then read and proposed a resolution as follows:

[Here the Synod, unable to concur in any degree sympathetic with the system of American Slavery, but even opposed to the modifying the most serious injustice, does yet sympathize sincerely with such Christian men as, finding themselves in possession of that system, are conscientiously laboring to bring it to an end.]

The resolution was then adopted.

Rev. Mr. GANSS then read and proposed a resolution as follows:

[Whereas, This Synod, unable to concur in any degree sympathetic with the system of American Slavery, but even opposed to the modifying the most serious injustice, does yet sympathize sincerely with such Christian men as, finding themselves in possession of that system, are conscientiously laboring to bring it to an end, and with a Christian regard of the rights temporal and eternal immortal of the slave's threatenings."

The Rev. Dr. HOWE would not put the resolutions, and after further discussion the Synod adjourned until next day without coming to any conclusion on the matter.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

National Woman's Rights Convention.

CLEVELAND, THURSDAY, Oct. 18, 1855.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first speaker this afternoon was LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, who, after reading the resolutions and the form of the petition previously presented to the meeting, urged the women of Ohio to circulate the petitions, praying the Legislature to grant them the right of suffrage. When that was obtained, other rights, and all the rights claimed would be nearly obtained. LUCY having finished her address, her husband,

MRS. WHITNEY'S WARNING

Mr. BLACKWELL, was introduced by Mrs. WHITNEY as Mr. BLACKWELL STONE, which caused some merriment, even among the strong-minded women on the platform. A lady near me observed, that what was "one for the geese was one for the gander," and that it was just as right to call him Mr. BLACKWELL STONE as it was to call his wife Mrs. STONE BLACKWELL. Among the most pungent points discussed by Mr. B were the following: That man had a larger brain than woman, because he was more highly cultivated; that the right of suffrage was not given to men because they were wise, but to secure and maintain their rights—that men were incapable of legislating for women, and that women only know her true interests, and which could not be represented without her presence in the legislative halls.—that, in accordance with the Common Law of England was the basis of our laws, a man had a right to beat his wife.—Here Miss LUCY interposed, and told a story of a man I think, in Utica County, N. Y., who beat his wife, and maintained by a Court that he had a right to whip her, inasmuch as according to English law, the whipstaff was within the prescribed size, viz.: not thicker than his thumb.—That the public sentiment which keeps females, especially children, from enjoying out-door athletic sports, committed them to violation the laws of health.—That Colleges were closed against women—that she is also cut from the pursuit of all the profitable avocations—that labor was degrading, and therefore it was, that, consenting to unnatural conditions,) one woman in eight in New-York, and one in twelve in Cincinnati, were abandoned—and that as long as the present laws existed, women could not be enlarged, or the manner of life become visible would be greatly increased.

NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On motion, the resolutions were all adopted; and, after some discussion, it was voted to hold the next National Convention in the City of New-York. After which the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

As an early hour the hall was crowded by a respectable and orderly audience.

The first speaker of the evening was Mrs. GAGE, of St. Louis. Her subject was on "The Needs of Women;" the needs are, physical, social, moral, pecuniary, independence, and employment. This was the principal speech of the Convention; it was remarkable for its high-toned morality, its truthfulness, and eloquence, and it seemed to be duly appreciated by the audience.

Mrs. GAGE was followed by Mrs. MOTT, LUCY STONE, and Mrs. ROSE, and after a meeting of unusual interest, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FREE LOVE IN CINCINNATI.

Some two or three weeks ago, ROBERT DALE OWEN gave two free lectures, on his hobby, to the Mechanics' Institute, of this city. Notwithstanding his fame, and the peculiar subject to be discussed, he had but a few hearers, not more than forty or fifty, among whom I noticed the *free-love* women, MARY GOVE NICHOLS, and her gentleman, Dr. S. L. NICHOLS, (GOVE.) On the first evening the audience were amused by a free discussion between Mr. BRISBANE and MARY, but ALBERT, being the most rapid talker, seemed to be victorious.

MRS. GOVE NICHOLS.

NICHOLS and his free-love woman have established themselves here, for the purpose, as is said, of organizing a Free-Love Society, and I understand there is a large party here favoring these doctrines, and that certain parties are now making arrangements to start a Free-Love paper in Cincinnati. The papers here are discussing the subject with great freedom, and there is quite a stir generally on the subject.

Mrs. GOVE NICHOLS did not appear at the Woman's Rights Convention, and I was told by one of the Leaders that they did not recognize her nor believe in her doctrines, and another took the planet over a few pages of *Mary Lyndon*, and then threw it into the fire.

THE REFORMED GAMBLER.

GREENE, the Reformed Gambler, is erecting a flouring mill at Covington, Ky., and he also proposing to manufacture a new kind of oscillating engine, the same that attracted so much attention at the French Exhibition. He seems to have forgotten his dealings, and is trying hard to *grind out a fortune*, and by the appearance of his house I have no doubt he'll succeed. T. V.

A Young Man Prosecuted by an Old one—And Why.

A *spicy story* was told me yesterday. It has not appeared in print. The parties to the occurrence were wealthy, and as the case does not appear in the Police records. A young lady, of a prominent family in the upper part of the City, was promenading leisurely down Broadway one afternoon last week, on her way to her father's head quarters in Wall-street,—she was going perhaps to get Papa to furnish the needful for a pleasant little arrangement in the way of dounces and furbelows. The damsel, we know, is fair and bright, very comely to look upon, and so, apparently, thought the young gentleman who fell in love at first sight, and offered to escort her home, never minding the fact that it was broad day, and that Broadway, even for that hour in the afternoon, was very full. The l

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Crops, Grain and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Oct. 29, 1852.

There have been no changes in milling rates, nor transactions in Breadstuffs, during the past week, sufficiently marked to furnish materials for extended comment. Indeed, the most noticeable feature in the market is the regularity of the rates now current. While the operations of exporters are limited, the demand for shipment is steady, and prices are firmly maintained.

Death of a Distinguished Agriculturist.

By recent advices from Europe we learn of the death of Prof. Jas. W. F. Johnston, of Durham, England, on the 16th of September. He has for a number of years been one of the most eminent promoters of agricultural science. While others, isolated in different parts of the world, Baron von Liebig excepted, were groping in the dark, Prof. Johnston was busily engaged in collecting facts and grouping them into systems. His lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, delivered before the Highland Society of Scotland, and published in 1844, were the first attempt to bring the operations under all the branches of agriculture into the domain of science. The importance of this recommendation will be appreciated when it is remembered that, at the time, only one-fourth to one-half of all the latter were supposed to be understood. Prof. Johnston was a voluminous writer, and his works have been translated throughout the world. Besides his Lectures, he published "Notes on North America," "Experimental Agriculture," "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology," "Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry," "Chemistry of Common Life," and "Lectures on Agriculture and Chemistry." He was also a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica, and to the Transactions of the Highland Society. He was a large farmer, and was in the habit of making his own experiments. He was a member of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and was in the habit of visiting this country frequently. He was also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. He was a man of great energy of character, and his death will be a loss to the cause of agriculture, which he has done so much to promote.

Value of Lime as a Manure.

Lime is a valuable manure for all soils, except those which contain a large proportion of vegetable matter. It is also a valuable manure for peat bogs, when mixed with the ashes of the peat, after it has been burned. Lime is also a valuable manure for clay soils, when applied in small quantities, and mixed with the soil by plowing and harrowing. Lime is also a valuable manure for sandy soils, when applied in small quantities, and mixed with the soil by plowing and harrowing. Lime is also a valuable manure for gravelly soils, when applied in small quantities, and mixed with the soil by plowing and harrowing. Lime is also a valuable manure for loamy soils, when applied in small quantities, and mixed with the soil by plowing and harrowing. Lime is also a valuable manure for chalky soils, when applied in small quantities, and mixed with the soil by plowing and harrowing. Lime is also a valuable manure for peaty soils, when applied in small quantities, and mixed with the soil by plowing and harrowing. Lime is also a valuable manure for marly soils, when applied in small quantities, and mixed with the soil by plowing and harrowing. Lime is also a valuable manure for shelly

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is carried to the city and weekly for Ten Cents a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscription Six Dollars a year.

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The African's News.

By the arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax yesterday, we are put in possession of one week's later news from Europe. The war news is not of decided importance, but affairs wear a more encouraging aspect for the Allies, and from the position of the naval expedition before Odessa, and the military operations towards Perekop, we may look for highly important intelligence by the next arrival. The political intelligence is but meagre, the only theme of interest being the rumored alliance between Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess Royal of England, uniting the houses of Hanover and Bonaparte, and holding out a prospect of a matrimonial fusion of the interests of France and England. We can hardly believe that such a union can have any foundation in fact; but, after the hob-nobbing at Windsor and the Tuileries between the two Sovereigns, nothing is impossible: so, it may prove true, that the nephew of NAPOLEON and the niece of GEORGE the Third, will be the instruments for a permanent union of the two most antagonistic nations of the earth.

There is talk of a renewal of negotiations between the belligerents, Prussia being spoken of as the mediator.

The Czar has been at Nicolaieff, where the Russians appear to be concentrating their forces to repel an anticipated attack from the Allies.

The Market accounts by this arrival are very unfavorable for Cotton, but the reverse for Grain and Flour, which continue firm. The Money news is less unfavorable than might have been anticipated from the previous accounts. The Bank of England rate of interest remains as before, 4½ per cent. The British Funds, 87½. Nothing telegraphed about Commercial affairs in France.

Movements of the Allies in the East—Probabilities of Future Operations.

The intelligence brought by the *Africa* *confirms the views we recently expressed in* relation to the Allies in the East. The Russians are making powerful efforts to maintain *their position in the Crimea, while the opera*tions of the Allies show that it is their intention to break, if possible, the Russian line of communication and supply.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has visited Nicolaieff and Odessa, the former, important not only as a naval depôt and arsenal of construction, and as a fortified city, but from being on or near the line of supply from the Ukraine. Odessa is of still greater importance, since from the excellence of the harbor, in the event of an intention on the part of the Allies to penetrate Russia, it will doubtless form the principal point in the base of operations. But previous to this forward movement, not only Odessa, but Nicolaieff, Kherson, Perekop and points further east must be occupied, to secure the possession of the Crimea and the base of operations.

Among other items of information it had been stated that large numbers of French cavalry had been sent to Eupatoria, and that the whole fleet, with a strong force on board, had sailed on a secret expedition. It was surmised that Nicolaieff or Odessa was the destination of this expedition, but the latter place appears to have been the object of attack.

We had supposed that Odessa would not be attacked by the Allies until after they had gained entire possession of the Crimea, Nicolaieff is on or within striking distance of the Russian line of supply from the Ukraine, and its occupation by the Allies would have the same object as their occupation of Eupatoria. But, according to the best information to be had, Nicolaieff is not accessible to the Allied Fleet, being situated at the head of a wide, shallow estuary, fifty miles from the sea. The mouth of this estuary is defended by forts. Even if the depth of water there prove to be sufficient for the entrance of the fleet, which is doubtful, there is not sufficient depth at this season of low water to admit of its approaching the city. This estuary or liman (at the head of the main branch of which is the City of Kherson, formerly a naval depôt and arsenal of construction) is frozen in Winter, and if the Allies hold the town, water communication could not be had with the main army at Sebastopol during the Winter. The harbor of Odessa is not frozen, but is obstructed by floating ice during some portion of the Winter. It is not near enough to the Russian line of communications to be occupied with the same view as Nicolaieff. These reasons, joined to another—the great distance of Nicolaieff from Sebastopol—made it most probable that the secret expedition was not destined for Odessa or Nicolaieff.

If the Allies had sufficient force it would seem to be desirable to occupy Theodosia, (Kaffa,) a fine port always free from ice, situated at the northeastern termination of the mountain region of the Crimea, from which they might attack the Russian line of communication on the left flank, at the same time that they could attack it on the right from Eupatoria.

At the present juncture of affairs no portion of the Allied force will be diverted from the Crimea. When that peninsula is in the possession of the Allies and secured, we may begin to speculate as to what point they will next direct their armies. A writer in BLACKWOOD'S *Magazine*, said to be a very high authority, gives us an inkling of the future movements. Among the possible results of the war he enumerates, "The Crimea conquered for France, and Georgia for England, *or vice versa.*" *It will not be vice versa.* England will have Georgia for part of her share (if there be any sharing) of Russian Territory, *for Georgia is the western gate of the road to India.* England is fighting for India, and she recollects too well the uneasiness France gave her formerly, in her supposed designs upon those rich possessions.

The Crimea secured to the Allies, their arms will next be turned to the conquest of Georgia and the Caucasus. As a preliminary to this, so much of the southern border of Russia will be occupied as may be necessary to attain this, to cut off the communication of Russia with the Caucasus and Georgia, and to secure these provinces when conquered; and if it can be so arranged, the French troops of this expedition will be fewer in number than the British, and certainly will form less than half of the whole expeditionary army.

The Apple Market.

No one who has had occasion to visit any of our City markets within a few days past can have failed to notice the immense supply of apples that crowd out almost everything else—except potatoes. So, also, all over the City in the streets on which grocery and provision stores are located, the sidewalks are literally turned into a causeway of apple barrels. This is not to be wondered at, for the orchards throughout the country are loaded to breaking with this most valuable staple fruit. *Still, with all this supply, prices remain sufficiently high to pay for bringing* them to market. This is an instructive fact for fruit growers. Apples furnish a healthful nourishing food, and they will always be used in unlimited quantities, so long as they can be obtained at anything like reasonable prices.

We may have the most stringent Maine law, so thoroughly enforced in every State in the Union as to entirely prohibit the use of cider, and still there will be a demand for all the *good* apples that can be raised for many years to come. In no way can the same amount of surface be made to produce so good a return for a small amount of labor and expense as to plant it with apple trees; while the ground is not spoiled for producing the ordinary field crops. This is the best season for procuring and setting out trees, and every one who has only a small plot of ground, should cast about and see if he have not room for at least one more tree.

Potatoes of all kinds—sweet potatoes, Mercers, Junes &c.,are in the greatest abundance and at prices comforting to the consumer, *and yet high enough to reward the producers,* especially when the yield per acre is so large as it has been this season. *Sweet potatoes are little more than half the price they* commanded one year ago.

Cranberries are very scarce and high this year, $10 to $15 per barrel at wholesale, which is double last year's prices. We can afford to dispense with them while apples are so abundant. The export of apples to England forms a considerable item in our commerce with that country, and golden pippins take the place of no small amount of golden ingots which would be sent to pay for the produce of English workshops. We once asked an English boy where he came from, and he replied, "from Devonshire, where all the happles grow." But Englishmen have begun to learn that all the apples no not grow in Devonshire; and when a Cockney epicure speaks of "pippins to come," he thinks of the Newtown pippins, which he has learned to appreciate at their true value. Apropos of apples: Lady HOLLAND mentions in her Life of her father, SIDNEY SMITH, that his losses, occasioned by Pennsylvania repudiation, brought him many sympathising letters and presents of apples, from this side the Atlantic. But the apples were sent him by Capt. MORGAN, who commanded one of the London packets of the line of which he is now the agent; he was in London when SIDNEY'S *first witty letter about repudiation was pub*lished, and being a wit himself, he directly sent a barrel of fine pippins which he had on board his ship, which was called the *Devonshire*, with a letter, to the unfortunate holder of the Pennsylvania Bonds, begging their acceptance as the donor's share of the debt which his countrymen owed him.

A Question of Etiquette.

DEAR TIMES: As one of your affectionate readers, and at the same time a veteran subscriber to the *Evening Post*, will you let me beg of you light upon an issue of good taste now pending between you and it. In some editorial remarks, the other day, you alluded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as a "smooth, dapper little sprig of nobility." The *Post* thereupon rebuked you for your impertinence, if not impudence. Now what I want to know is, *whether your sober* second thoughts accept the judgment of the *Post*; and whether you design hereafter to be, like Mrs. Malaprop, more "choice in your epitaphs." ETIQUETTE.

We regret to inform our Correspondent that our taste and that of his other favorite are *probably irreconcilable upon this interest*ing subject. Indeed, it is difficult to discover what the issue alluded to is. As a matter of fact, *Lord JOHN is "smooth,"* whether in manner, or speech, or appearance; and that he is "dapper," no one, (if we understand the word,) who has ever seen him on his legs in the House of Commons, or even in the multitudinous prints of the picture-dealer, can for a moment deny. Surely nothing disrespectful is discoverable in either epithet, or in the adjective "little," which, we submit, is equally appropriate to the right honorable Lord. It must, therefore, be our somewhat infrequent allusion to his rank that our correspondent stigmatizes as impudent. And touching this point, we repeat, our titles are irreconcilable. We have not that profound and awful reverence for title and position, which appears to govern our venerable neighbor; and were we disposed to affect it, we should hardly make the effort in favor of that action—a better word, perhaps, than *sprig*,—though precisely synonymous—of the RUSSELLS, whose political fortunes were made as a sort of dealer in the cast-clothing of parties; and who has been ejected from the counsels of the British Sovereign, because guilty of a deception which rendered him, it was thought, an unfit associate for the gentlemen of untarnished veracity who surround and advise the Queen. If failure to throw away rose-water epithets upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL constitute impudence, we may, therefore, be guilty or the charge, but we must say, that, coming from the *Post*, which handles the names of our own illustrious statesmen who have the ill manners to differ with it in opinion, with such irreverent familiarity, its tender care of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is rather queer, to say the least of it.

Reasons for Joining the Republicans.

Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, of Geneva, formerly a well-known member of the New-York Bar, who was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor HUNT, has published a long and very able letter in the Geneva *Courier*, giving his reasons for joining the Republican party and for accepting a nomination for the Assembly. Judge FOOT says:

"What then is there left of public duty to which the old Whig party stands pledged? I see nothing, except the principle for which we so earnestly contended in 1844, viz., the exclusion of Slavery from free soil. A Whig party continued or revived, to accomplish any other object but this, belies its name. Why then adhere to a name which is no longer appropriate? Is it not more sensible, liberal and patriotic to meet our Democratic fellow-citizens, who agree with us in opinion, on a common ground, and take a name indicative of our principles and objects?"

Judge FOOT goes over to the Republicans *in the heartiest manner, and apologizes for* his course with reasons which have much more soundness and good sense than novelty. The whole argument is compressed into the *the following* pithy anecdote which he appends as a note to his letter:

"This subject and the effect it produces on a freeman who has a reasonable share of self-respect, was well illustrated the other day in a conversation between two brothers, and which one of them repeated to me. These brothers are members of our Bar, and distinguished for talents, acquirements and moral worth. The elder is a Hunker, and the younger a Soft Democrat in politics. They were conversing on the subject of Slavery and the serious aspect it has assumed. In the course of the conversation, the elder brother said to the younger, 'HENRY, what do you care about the niggers down South?' The younger answered, 'Well, I don't care much about them, but I don't want to be a nigger myself.'"

One Less Unfortunate.

Our readers will perceive by reading the card of Dr. DOWNING, the City Inspector, with an accompanying affidavit, in another *part of to-day's paper, that he has not been* indicted, nor even presented by the Grand Jury.

Mr. HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes, also publishes a card clearing the skirts of his reputation from the suspicion of an indictment. *Some of our City Officials* are beginning to understand the inconvenience of being found in bad company.

Death of Judge Morris.

We learned at a late hour last evening that Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, who has been for some time ill, deceased at his residence in this City, yesterday afternoon. Judge MORRIS has occupied a prominent place in public affairs. He was at one time Postmaster of this City.

Academy of Music.

There has been no "Sonnambula" at the Academy of Music since last Winter, at least none of BELLINI'S! Nothing more advantageous to the music, nothing more convenient to the public, than such a long pause. The sweeter the music, the more seldom one ought to enjoy it, and Heaven knows how sweet BELLINI'S "Sonnambula" is. It is a whole feast of nothing but sweets—a *real* fruit festival, with an *abundance* of the most juicy specimens of Italian ripeness. You begin with some delicious pears, go through a variety of peaches, and finish with a cluster of beautiful grapes. It is true, this is rather apt to spoil your appetite; but, as the composer serves no water with his fruits, there is little danger of sickness. Besides, you may console yourself with the idea, at least, of having for once enjoyed nature's gifts to their fullest extent. BELLINI'S music, principally in his "Sonnambula," is in reality a gift of nature. Art has very little to do with it. It shows a rich musical nature, the God-born child of the Italian muse. The melodies flow like a rivulet in a fertile place. A modern composer could draw from it sufficient to fill up the vessels of, perhaps, ten operas. This is, after all, the *embarras de richesse* which makes this opera somewhat tiresome; a little less melody, a little less sentiment and sweetness, and we could enjoy the work much more. We cannot, of course, feel surprised at the abundance of sentimental love melodies; for it is in this field that BELLINI was thoroughly at home. "La Sonnambula" reflects better than any of his other operas, the feelings and inclinations of his genius and tastes; for although, strange to say, the man pleased himself, and affected the languishing puppet of the ladies in the Parisian saloons, his place was on the fertile soil of Italy, enjoying her delicious fruits and flowers, the dark blue sky, the smiles and beauties of the women, and dreaming of love, and nothing but love.

The performance last night was in many respects excellent. Mme. LA GRANGE took care not to overdo her part. Her *Amina* was the simple, lovely, natural, affectionate country girl, especially in the second act, where she finds herself in the *Count's* room. There was no attempt to be tragic. Though exhibiting the most intense grief, she remained still in the boundaries of the character she had to represent; creditable alike to her intellect and her power as an actress. She sang the part with all that fluency, delicacy and bravoure for which she is remarkable; and added some staccato bits, and gave two or three fine and artistic cadenzas of her own.

Sig. BRIGNOLI (*Elvino*) seemed not to be quite ready with *his rôle*. The finale of the second act gave ample proof of this, while at the same time it gave him a splendid opportunity to draw forth the applause of the public by some remarkably well executed notes. The part of *Elvino* is rather high for Sig. BRIGNOLI, still we doubt not that at the repetition next Friday he will be quite at home in it.

The Count of Signor MORELLI afforded another proof of the excellence of this artist as a singer and an actor. He displayed the perfect ease of a cavalier, and sang with correctness and skill.

Between the first and second acts, Mlle. LAVIGNE and Mons. MONPLAISIR performed a dance, called *L'orientale*, so much to the satisfaction of the public, that they were recalled after the curtain had dropped.

The attendance was, considering the stormy, rainy weather, satisfactory. We expected a postponement of the Opera; but it seems that Mr. PAYNE, with his troops, is determined to cause no disappointment. Let us hope that the public, at last, will do the same with regard to the enterprising manager and his excellent artists.

Commercial.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new Comedy, written by J. STIRLING COYNE, and called "The Man of Many Friends," was produced here last evening. The plot of the piece is commonly weak, and depends entirely on a single incident—the introduction of a speaking doll—for its action and fun. The characters are Mr. POPPLES (WALCOT,) an ex doll-maker, who has come into a fortune and don't know what to with it. *Mrs. Popples*, his wife in ambitions of fine society and affects gentility. *Mr. Popples*, finding nothing congenial to his wife's taste, devotes all his leisure to the loved business of doll making, and succeeds in turning out a doll with the vocal capacity of barking "pops" like a spaniel. *Mrs. Popples* being left to herself, and the guests of her adoption, immediately becomes an object of attention, particularly to an affected rout, who makes love to her, with a fierce pair of whiskers. *Mr. Popples* becomes jealous because he has picked up a locket with his wife's portrait in it, which the rout has dropped. *Mrs. Popples* also becomes jealous, because she has heard a mysterious infant squalling in its "pops" from the private apartment of *Mr. Popples*. In the end there is an explanation; the doll makes its appearance, the rout swaggers off, and the lookt business is explained.

The Comedy is played in three acts here; two of which drag rather heavily. The dialogue is by no means brilliant, and the characterization stagey and threadbare. All the force of Mr. WALLACK'S admirable Company has been enlisted in the *caste*, and of course this was sufficient to insure a success. We doubt, however, if the piece will enjoy a long run. Mr. WALCOT—an actor so admirable that we always speak of him with respect—was scarcely in his element. The strong features of the character were softened down too much to the fine gentleman standard. We had to be constantly reminded that at one period of his life, he had been a doll-maker. There was nothing in his manner and bearing to suggest that fact. Mr. BROUGHAM, as *Hon. Arlington Venner*, was made up with admirable skill, and played excellently, except that he crippled his words a little too much. Mrs. HOEY, as the wife of the affluent *Popples*, sustained the character in a sufficiently pleasing manner. We tried in vain to detect a single good fault in the performance of Mrs. BROUGHAM. If unwieldly activity be liveliness then she was good as *Mrs. Beamish, the lively friend*. The other characters, male and female, were ably sustained, particularly the *Sam Skrymsher* of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, who for once abstained from grimace and buffoonery.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"The Man of Many Friends" was also produced at this house last night, and in a manner to bear favorable comparison with Mr. WALLACK'S. Mr. BURTON, as the hero, looked the character and realized all its bearings with great humor and skill. He succeeded in making it a part worth seeing, and thereby insured a triumphant success for the piece. All the female characters were better sustained here than at Mr. WALLACK'S.

We have seldom seen a piece more carefully produced at this theatre. The scenery was good and new, and the dresses all that could be required.

CITY POLITICS.

Ninth Ward Republican Meeting.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a Mass Meeting Tuesday, at the Bleecker Buildings, Mr. A. F. Dow was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WM. YOUNG Secretary.

Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, of the Fifteenth Ward, was the first speaker. He said he had come there especially to hear that good citizen of the ward, who had so distinguished himself, and who now stood high in the State. Meanwhile he would say a few words. A party founded on a great and good principle will sustain itself against all other factions. He believed that henceforth principle was to be the corner-stone of parties, and the Republican party had the very best principle.

Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND was the next speaker, and was received with much applause. He said he was very glad to come there, not to make a speech but to have a quiet talk with them. The former parties were dispersed, and each man left to act according to his own conscience.

Now there was a new party, the Republican. Its principles had been represented as abolition. We were told that it was a sectional, narrow one-idea party, whose interest it was to divide the Union. If he believed that this were true, he would not act with it. He was against Slavery with all his heart as being a curse to the country, but he would not interfere with *the South, and would advise others not to do so.*

Mr. RAYMOND then alluded to the slaveholders obtaining power in all the departments of the Federal Union and giving to Northerners no office unless they would bow down to Slavery. The South, in all national Conventions, had demanded either the platform or the candidate to be in their interest. They did not always require a Southerner—a dough-face was much better. Had not PIERCE or FILLMORE been much better for them than honest old Gen. TAYLOR? They had the advantage in the Senate, the smallest State offering the vote of New-York; and in the House their slaves were represented. Now, after passing the Nebraska bill, they devised to make new Slavery States, to get more power. Persons called the Republican a *sectional* party, but it was eminently national. It was determined to prevent the American flag from being used as the black flag of Slavery. Gov. HUNT, whom he respected very much, could not join it because it would not meet with support at the South. But what party except a pro-Slavery one would get her support. There was no Whig party at the South, not the shadow of one. Therefore, whatever Gov. H. says, whatever words or phrase he uses, he must go with the *pro-Slavery party.*

Another cry was, "Don't leave the old parties." He used to be a Whig, and if any old Whig issues were now at stake, he would advocate them. But there was none. They were dead, or in abeyance. The Whig Party is dead, and when a dead thing is kept above the ground, it becomes a nuisance. The assembly at Constitution Hall only wished to make trouble; it was a nuisance and should be suppressed.

There was another party, the American, in the field, but whenever one might think of its principles, the Slavery issue was of much more importance.

At this point, a lot of rowdies, not one out of ten of whom was a voter, entered the room and tried very hard to make a disturbance. Mr. RAYMOND continued to speak for a while, and on closing, amid much applause, there were loud calls for "GREELEY."

Mr. GREELEY said, that whatever was the result of *the election, it will draw broad lines of distinction.* He would be glad not to act with men who were plausible to his face, and stabbed him *in the back.* Men who spoke always of disunion he opposed. He was against Slavery, but would not interfere with it, though he would oppose its extension.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the principles of JEFFERSON, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created free and equal—be our platform of principles, and we pledge ourselves to give it our unlimited support.

The meeting then adjourned.

German Democratic Meeting.

In accordance with a call published in the German papers, and with private invitations sent out, about 75 German citizens assembled last evening at the Apollo Rooms. Mr. Lorenz Oberly was elected President, and Mr. John J. Diehl Secretary. After calling the roll (none but persons having invitations being admitted) a Committee of seven were appointed to invite the disaffected delegates from the Mechanics' Hall Convention *to join them.* As they met them at the door there was no delay. Much debate then took place concerning the candidates, and it was stated that the meeting had been called by the friends of Mr. MEINTIRE to nominate him on the German ticket for Sheriff, in place of Mr. WILLET. After a long and very stormy discussion a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: MEINTIRE, 68; WILLET, 3; blank, 1. A Committee was appointed to present the nomination to the Liquor-dealers' Convention this evening as the choice of the Germans. An attempt was then made to get the meeting to indorse the complete State Ward ticket, but it was unsuccessful. There was much debate as to whether Mr. FOLLET was a K. N., and it was generally admitted that he was. Among the prominent Hards present was Alex O. Morson, Esq., and Senator BARR. It was a private affair entirely, none of the delegates having been chosen by the people. The meeting adjourned about 10½ o'clock until Wednesday evening next.

Third Ward Union Ticket.

At a large meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward, irrespective of party, the following "Union" ticket was unanimously agreed upon:

Councilman—Henry L. Lounsbury.
Assessor—Hugh Martin.
School Commissioner—John E. Devlin.
School Inspector—John McWhorter, John M. Fox.
School Trustees—J. M. Hink, Junius T. Stagg, D. C. Henderson.
Constables—Andrew Nisbet, Alexander Thompson.

Mr. Lounsbury had already received the Whig nomination. Asa Hills, Esq., presided; W. J. Atwell, Secretary.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Reformers of the Thirteenth Ward, was held on Tuesday evening, and from among the many candidates the following ticket was made up:

For Councilman—Thirty-third District, William Floyd; Thirty-fourth District, Joseph T. Dill; Thirty-fifth District, William Frost.
For Assessor—William Fitzgerald.

☞ The Fifteenth Ward Republicans met last evening, and put in nomination the following ticket:

For Assembly, E. Elliot; Councilmen, Thirty-fifth District, Charles W. Churchill; Thirty-fourth District, Andrew Craft; Thirty-third District, William Floyd; Assessor, John E. Ryerson; School Commissioner, Stephen Decker; School Inspector, Wm. A. Walter; School Trustees, Henry Brasher, 4 years; E. E. Hammond, 3 years; Alexander M. Eagleson, 1 year; Constables, J. W. Somerdyke, John Pilgrim.

☞ The Committee of Arrangements for the Soft-Shell Mass Meeting, to be held to-night, met again at Tammany Hall, on Tuesday evening. No guns of very large calibre have, as yet, signified their intention to be present. Captain Ryndere is, however, in town. We heard him say on Tuesday night that he would stick to his principles, and he didn't care a —— who opposed him.

☞ The Seventeenth Ward Half-Shells have made the following nominations: For Assessor, Peter Lutz; Constable, Peter Schriver; School Commissioner, James F. Henry; Trustees, Frederick Bolte and Smith Ely; Inspector, Jacob Gorman.

☞ The Soft and Half-Shell Conventions of the Sixth Judicial District met in Joint Convention on Tuesday evening and nominated Daniel W. Clark for Police Justice for that District.

☞ The Whigs of the Eighteenth Ward, on Tuesday evening, nominated Justice Peabody, the present incumbent, for reelection for the Eighth Judicial District.

☞ The Soft-Shell General Committee had a meeting at Tammany, on Tuesday evening. Robert Kelly presided. No business of general interest was transacted.

☞ John J. Diehl is the united Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Forty-seventh District, Seventeenth Ward.

☞ They had a grand rally of First Warders last evening to ratify the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles as Senator.

☞ The Whigs of the Third Ward have nominated Henry L. Lounsbury as their candidate for Councilman.

☞ The Whigs of the Third Ward met last evening and nominated Isaac DeGarmo for the Fourth Council District.

☞ The Republican Executive Committee had a meeting at No. 510 Broadway, on Tuesday evening. They did nothing of public interest.

☞ Messrs. Giles and Morton, K. N. City candidates, advertise in the German papers.

☞ The Hards of the Seventh District have nominated Benjamin Brandreth again for State Senator.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Brooklyn City Whig Judiciary Convention.

This Convention met last evening at Mrs. Prest's, and made the following nominations for Justices of the Peace:

Third District—Benjamin S. Morehouse, W. D.
Fourth District—Abel C. Wilmarth, E. D.
Fifth District—John Montgomery, E. D.

Second Ward.

The Whigs in this Ward have held two primary meetings within a week, and in both cases the same candidates for Ward officers were selected:

Alderman—E. B. Morrell.
Supervisor—Jesse Sillick.

Fourth Ward.

The Whigs in this Ward have placed in nomination for Supervisor Benjamin F. Thomas; for Alderman, Thomas Jerome.

Tenth Ward.

The Democrats in this Ward have made the following nominations:

Alderman—Ephraim B. Shaw.
Supervisor—Samuel Smith, (ex-Mayor.)
Constable—James Dowd.

The Democratic Brooklyn City Convention on Tuesday evening made the following nominations for Justices of the Peace; 3d District, John H. MacCormick; 4th District, John McCleary; 5th District, David Feeks.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Republican Judicial Nomination.

At the Republican Convention of the Second Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland and Orange, held at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1855, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court, the following were the

DELEGATES PRESENT.

John J. Dissey, Geo. W. Bushnell, Edward Pye, David Munn, Henry C. Place, Henry M. Swift, A. J. Coffin, Albert Van Kleeck, Isaac Sisson, H. A. Guild, Moses Jerome, Abr. Burbank, E. Meeker, Wm. Peet, C. M. Briggs, J. M. Van Cott, Chs. Kelsey, E. Seymour, D. W. Travis, John M. Mason, Lewis C. Platt, Fred A. Cox, Sam J. Farnum, W. W. Bodle, Wm. F. Attwood, Wilmot M. Vail, Jno. C. McConnell and Wm. Fullerton.

The Convention was organized by appointing Hon. A. J. Coffin, Chairman, and Wm. Fullerton, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, James Emott, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess County, was unanimously nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Republican newspapers in the district, and in such others as the officers of the Convention may designate. A. J. COFFIN, Chairman.
WM. FULLERTON, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS.

WHITE PLAINS, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1855.

The Westchester County Conventions of the Whig and Democratic Parties, called at White Plains for the 23d Oct., met yesterday—the former at the Orawaupum House, and the latter at the Court House—and, through the Committees of Conference, appointed then and there by each respectively, they nominated a joint ticket for County officers, which was immediately ratified by each Convention. The Union ticket is as follows:

Surrogate—Robert H. Coles, (Dem.)
County Clerk—Lewis C. Platt, (Whig.)
Sheriff—D. H. Little, (Dem.)
County Judge—William H. Robertson, (Whig.)
Superintendent of the Poor—Nehemiah H. Adams, (Whig.)
Justices of Sessions—Robert D. Cooper, (Dem.)
Coroners—William H. Lawrence, (Dem.) S. W. Hurd, (Dem.) W. J. Van Tassell, (Dem.) E. P. Morrell, (Dem.)

The Whig Convention ratified unanimously the candidates of, and the resolutions passed by the Republican Convention of the State—and on that resolution the following gentlemen were called out, and addressed the Convention: A. H. Wells, Harvey Kidd, John W. Lee, Esq., of Croton Falls, ——— Stewart, and one or two others whose names have escaped us. Wm. Bartley, of Verplanck's Point, presided over the deliberations of that Convention, to the satisfaction of all concerned, and to his own honor. With three times three the Convention adjourned, harmoniously and undivided to the end. ONE OF THE WHIG DELEGATES.

Spiritualism Repudiates Free Love.

We have been favored with an article from the "Society for the diffusion of Spiritual knowledge," on the subject of "Passional Attraction." It protests against the philosophical error with which the Free Love-ites have fallen, and believes that it would be better—far better for the community, that their assemblings were at the houses of the harlots;—that they did not seek to hide their criminalities and abominations beneath the hypocritical covering of any prophet's mantle they may catch in its descent, or pilfer from its lawful owner! Though we do not agree with the Spiritualists in any of the exclusive doctrines they uphold before the world, we do admit that, in their denunciation of the sensuous system of legalized prostitution which the disciples of Free Love now seek to establish, they have taken a correct view of the subject. A right-thinking community will coincide with them when they say that the deplorable effects of this new and blasphemous creed upon family relationships and institutes, the annihilation of that sweetest, holiest, and deepest of all earthly affections, a mother's unfailing love and devotion, and its consequences on childhood, should awaken all the nations, and inspire them with one determined purpose, and a voice of execration and disgust should arise from the people as from one soul, a voice, whose trumpet tones should reverberate in startling echoes through the hearts and consciences of this class of reformers, (as they are called,) until they should find no rest to their souls, or peace in their hearts, till they departed from the evil of their ways, or ceased to bring a reproach upon the sanctuary of the Lord's house by the assumption of the name and attributes of his true prophets.

AMERICAN PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTE,
For Improving the Condition of the Poor,
JOHN S. GILES, *For Secretary.* ISAAC
JOSEPH B. COGGS,
For Comptroller of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER,
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR,
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSIAH SOUTHWORTH,
For County Clerk,
ROBERT DE CITY, JR.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON,
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS R. GLOVER,
For Judges of Superior Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES,
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF,
For Judges of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. E. MAYNARD,
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

AGAIN UNLOCKED
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Will open Sunday to the
LARGEST NEWS CHEAP PAPER
In the world. A new series of Domestic Life and Love will be commenced, and a large extra edition printed. Don't fail to secure a copy.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 75 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 370 Broadway.

CARPETS
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE
45 per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

BLANKETS
ENGLISH BLANKETS
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES—PARENT SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to Genuine Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, 4th Agents,
No. 206 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS OF ALL THE LATEST Paris styles, in Velvet Satin, Moire Antique and Cloth. Also a large stock of gray beaver Talmas visible trimmed, and at low prices.
B. & H. B. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 305 Broadway.

SHAWLS—RICH STELLA, NEW STYLES, LOVE and square Shawls, Broche Shawls and Scotch wool, long and square shawls in great variety, and the only place of all COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 305 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 1 Centre st., near Chatham.
Fully warranted for three years, and prices reduced to any in the City, and 20 per cent less than Broadway prices. N. B.—Second hand pianos at great bargains.

PERSIAN RUGS,
TURKEY RUGS,
TURKEY CARPETS,
A large invoice of these elegant Goods, direct from Smyrna, is offered for sale at the Carpet store, No. 79 Chatham st.
E. A. PETERSON & Co.

$200,000
Worth of superb English Medallion Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets
at
HIRAM ANDREWS' 2d & 3d Carpet Establishment,
No. 59 Canal st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 343 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The gentleman in the person referred to in Messrs. E. G. Wilder & Co.'s Specimen of this morning is Mr. Hughes, a Secretary of this city, and not, as stated by the firm of E. G. Wilder & Co., quartered two miles off to the Pine Orchard Nurseries; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Patent; at that one of Herring & Co.'s employees or agents, as they assert, did so, is quite plain. The safe was HERRING'S Patent, and all the statements made by E. G. Wilder & Co. in advertisements, or in any other way, to the contrary, are *wholly destitute of truth.* D. T. HENRY.

The above mentioned Safe can be seen with all the *great pieces and marks, (as it came from the ruins,)* at the subscriber's store, where are also specimens of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 189 Water st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—It appears by the statements of Mr. D. T. HENRY, Superintendent of Hooker & Brother's Bank, which was destroyed by the late conflagration, that the Safe purchased of him by Messrs. HOOKER & BROTHER'S Cashier, and which was saved from the ruins of E. G. WILDER & Co., guaranteed not to be injured in the Fire through which it passed; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Patent; at that one of Herring & Co.'s employees or agents, as they assert, did so, is quite plain. The safe was HERRING'S Patent, and all the statements made by E. G. WILDER & Co. in advertisements, or in any other way, to the contrary, are *wholly destitute of truth.* D. T. HENRY.

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The above mentioned Safe can be seen with all the *great pieces and marks, (as it came from the ruins,)* at the subscriber's store, where are also specimens of Herring's Patent

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES.

THOMAS STARR KING will deliver the first of the above Lectures in the Institute Course before the Academy of Music, 14th st., corner of Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.

Subject.—The Influence of Science on the Welfare of the People.

The proceeds of the Lecture to be appropriated towards the increase of the Library of the Institute, which is free to all young Apprentices of good moral character.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cts.

Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Reserved and most desirable seats can be had at the Institute, No. 16 Bible House, and at W. A. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner of Park-place and Broadway, between 9 and 4 o'clock, on and after Monday, Dec. 18.

COMMITTEE.

William M. Evarts, Charles H. Delmas,
Oliver Hoyt, Thomas Hall,
Daniel W. Pratt, Edwin F. Pratt.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA
AND
PACIFIC STEAMER.

No. 10 Bowling Green.

JOHN G. DEMAS,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW-YORK
AND CONNECTICUT, 128 FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
OAK, WINDSORIN AND SHORE ISLAND.

NEW-YORK PIPE AND CASK APPLE COMPANY.

OFFICE,
No. 128 Broadway.

PROPRIETARY AND OTHER MEDICINES.

PARIS.—Dr. Ure, of Cleveland, Ohio, is in this city, and may be consulted at the Hotel Meurice, Rue de Rivoli, for a few days only.

WANTED—Sixty men in this City or country to work at their own homes, by the day, week or month, in any capacity. Will pay each person from $3 to $5 per day. Those who are willing to work can call at No. 5 Nassau-st., Room No. 1, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., and no others will be employed. Those who live out of the city will be furnished with work and the money returned when the work is finished. Those who call must be prompt in attendance, as no others will be employed.

WANTED—A man to work on a farm. Apply at No. 1 Nassau-st., Room No. 1, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—Sixty men to work in this City or country. Will pay each person from $3 to $5 per day. Those who are willing to work can call at No. 5 Nassau-st., Room No. 1, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. No

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO LET.

BOUNTY LANDS.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

INSTRUCTION

DANCING.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LOST AND FOUND.

OILS AND PAINTS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LONG ISLAND.

NEW-JERSEY.

AUCTION SALES.

A. G. STEVENS, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.

By the depot of the old established firm of McGrath & Allenbrook, No. 403 Broadway.

A. G. STEVENS will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock precisely, and following days, at the warerooms as above, the entire stock of Messrs. McGrath & Allenbrook, No. 403 Broadway, comprising a large assortment of the most fashionable and elegant modern cabinet furniture of their own manufacture, of every description, and of the most approved style and finish. The goods will be found to be of the best quality throughout, and of unusually low prices.

The stock to be sold comprises in part, elegant rosewood parlor suites in hair cloth and other rich coverings; sofas, chairs, tables, etagères, secretaries and bookcases, centers, card and extension tables, mantel and pier glasses, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, &c. Also mahogany, oak and walnut and rosewood cottage chamber furniture of every style and finish.

The goods to be sold are all of the latest patterns and of the most approved workmanship, and to be sold without reserve. Cash or approved city acceptances at sale. Purchases under $100, cash; over $100, four months' approved indorsed notes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Office No. 56 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Oct. 25, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Illinois Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Income Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Pittsburg and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 New-York and Erie Railroad (sinking fund) 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Erie and Michigan Railroad Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Long Island Railroad Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Guaranteed 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, October 25, 1856

NEW-YORK CITY.

New-York Daily Times

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1856

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE. Boys' and Men's Clothing, Cheap for Cash. Cash Capital, $100,000. C. O. D. Business. Entrance Chatham Square, No. 1 Mott-st., and No. 2 Park-row, New-York.

CHAS. ELLIOTT, Manager.

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